FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 108 *4 June 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Fatah's Khalaf Criticizes Arab Inaction [VOP] A 1
VOP Claims Responsibility for Gaza Imam's Death A 3
Palestinians Claim Responsibility for Jerusalem Explosion [VOP] A 3
VOP: Israeli Warboats, Helicopters Active in S. Lebanon A 3
Arab Economic Council Secretary Advocates Economic Summit A 4
Fatah Official Meets With Tunisian Foreign Minister [VOP] A 4
OAPEC Bulletin Defends Right To Raise Oil Prices A 5
'Arafat Chairs Meeting of Higher Military Council [VOP] A 5
PLO Denies Appointment of New Representative to Jordan [VOP] A 6
KUNA: USSR Contacts 'Arafat on Iraqi Anticommunist Drive A 6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Bangladesh President Arrives for 3-Day Visit C 1
Zia Urges Islamic Unity C 1
Foreign Ministers Meeting C 1
PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Arrives 2 June [VOP] C 2
State Minister on Iraq-Iran Border Situation C 2

OMAN

SNA Cites Muscat Radio: Minister 'Assassinated' C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Coordination Among OPEC States Urged C 2
Oil Minister Denies Oil Output Cut, Embargo C 3

UAE

Oil Minister Meets With U.S. Ambassador C 4

YEMEN--PDRY

Government Protests to Iraq Over Professor's Assassination C 4
'Ali Nasir Receives YAR Delegation C 5

EGYPT

As-Sadat Addresses Alexandria Political, Civic Leaders D 1
President as-Sadat Speaks to Leaders in Ismailia D 2
Prime Minister Khalil Speaks at Election Rally D 3
Khalil Addresses Election Rally in Al-Munirah D 3

Committee Meets on Normalization of Relations With Israel D 4
'Sources' Deny Israeli Reports on Ghali-Dayan Talks D 5
Israeli Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo D 5
Butrus Ghali Discusses Arab Boycott in Interview D 5
African Peace-Keeping Force Proposed for Sinai D 6
Delegation Leaves for Nonalined Talks D 7
Minister of State Speaks About Egyptian Economy D 8
Cabinet Approves Local Government Law Amendment D 8
F-5 Planes To Arrive Before End of Year D 9
AL-AHRAM Chief Editor Criticizes Syrian President D 9
Voice of Arabs Attacks Iran Policy Toward Ethnic Arabs D 10
AS-SIYASI Reports Egyptian-Yugoslav Exchange D 12

IRAQ

YAR Prime Minister Arrives on 4-Day Visit E 1
Al-Bakr Meeting E 1
Ma'ruf Meeting E 1
Yemeni Unity Discussed E 2
Saddam Husayn Meeting E 2
YAR Foreign Minister Arrives, Joins Delegation E 2
Labor Minister Leaves for ILO Meeting in Geneva E 3
Bulgarian Army Commander Arrives in Baghdad E 3
Ramadan Meeting E 3

JORDAN

Qatari Foreign Minister Al Thani Departs for Syria F 1
Kuwaiti Oil Minister Arrives on 1-Week Visit F 1
Algerian, Tunisian Ministers Arrive for Meetings F 1

LEBANON

ASH-SHA'B on U.S. Plan To Occupy Arab Oilfields G 1
Defense Ministry Denies Rift Within Military Council G 1
Butrus, U.S. Ambassador on Security Council Meeting [VOL] G 1
Hasbayya Subjected to Shelling, Syrian Planes Over Beirut [VOL] G 2
Sarkis Meets Syrian Forces Commander, Others 2 June [VOL] G 2
Sham'un Ready To Meet With Palestinians, Criticizes Vance [VOL] G 2

SYRIA

MENA: Syrian Security Organs Unveil Coup Plot H 1
Cuban Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit 3 Jun H 1
Meets With Khaddam H 1
Iraqi Envoy 'Aziz Arrives With Letter for Al-Asad H 1
Khaddam Receives Envoy H 2
Al-Asad Receives Iraqi Envoy H 2
Qatari Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit 1 Jun H 2
Meets With Khaddam H 2
Meets With Talas H 2
ATH-THAWRAH Comments on Carter's Mideast Role H 3
Radio Comments on Israeli Attacks on Lebanon H 3

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Further Reportage on Yugoslav President's Visit I 1
Report on Tito-Al-Qadhdhafi Meetings I 1
Cooperation Agreement Signed I 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Praises Tito I 2
Tito Receives Arab Diplomats I 4
Committees Meet 3 June I 4

MAURITANIA

Paris: New Mauritanian President Appointed I 4
President Appeals for Unity I 4
Prime Minister Announces New Government I 5

ISRAEL

Gaza Imam, Supporter of Treaty, Murdered 1 Jun N 1
2 Jun Funeral N 1
Cabinet Discusses Terrorism, Autonomy Negotiations N 1
Further Details N 2
Defense Budget Increase [DAVAR 3 Jun] N 2
Directors General Committee Submits Recommendations [MA'ARIV 3 Jun] N 3
Foreign Minister Dayan Departs for Egypt N 7
Political Situation Discussed by Knesset Members N 7
Report on Qiryat Arba'-Hebron Relations Detailed N 10
Terrorist Boat Sunk by Patrol 4 Jun N 11
First Immigrant From Egypt Arrives Via Al-'Arish N 11

IRAN

Revolutionary Court Issues Message on U.S. Senate R 1
Khomeyni Warns Iranians Not To Misuse Freedom R 2
Khomeyni: 5 June To Be Day of National Mourning R 4
INA: Taleqani Disinterested in Presidential Position R 4
Tehran Notes 'Suspicious Activities' Near Montazeri's House R 4
AFP Reports Attack on Khalkhali's Home R 5
INA: Socialist Party Complains About Harassment R 5
Tehran: Newspapers To Enjoy 'Complete Freedom' R 5
Further Reportage, Comment on Khorramshahr Clashes R 6
INA: Arabs Demand Madani Trial R 6
Punishment of 'Plotters' Urged R 6
Tehran Reports Casualty Figures R 6
Attack on Police Department R 7
Situation Under Control 3 June R 7
State of Emergency Lifted R 7
Tehran Criticizes Baghdad Radio R 8
Governor General Madani Comments R 9
Abadan Muslim Arabs Comment R 10
INA Reports Khaqani Comments R 11
Prosecutor General Makes Statement R 11
Tehran Reports Armed Attack on Abadan Districts R 12
Tehran Notes 'Antirevolutionary' Acts in Ahvaz R 12

Ardabil National Guard Building Attacked R 13
Tehran Reports Further on Sentencing, Executions R 13
Tabriz Court Orders Executions R 13
Mashhad Court Sentences Collaborators R 13
Tabriz Court Issues Verdicts R 14
Ahvaz Court Announces Executions R 14
Tehran: 'Revolutionary Results' Possible From London Oil Talks R 15

SOUTH ASIA R 15

PAKISTAN

Spokesman in Peshawar Explains Afghan Refugee Situation S 1
Afghan Refugee Leaders Vote To Overthrow Afghan 'Clique' S 1
Spokesman Reiterates Good Will Toward Afghanistan, USSR S 2
President Ziaul Haq Speaks on Relations With U.S. S 4
Karachi University Closed Following Student Clashes S 4
Delhi on Student Demonstrations S 4
Cabinet Discusses Student Unrest S 5
Student Arrests S 5
Government Makes Charges Against Bhutto's Daughter S 5

FATAH'S KHALAF CRITICIZES ARAB INACTION

NC012011 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1710 GMT 1 Jun 79 MC

[Speech by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, at a rally held on 1 June by the general federation of Palestinian students at the Arab University of Beirut in solidarity with the people of Vietnam--recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers and sisters, I am happy to attend the celebration marking the Vietnamese People's Day here in Lebanon, which now alone bears the burden of the As-Sadat-Begin treaty and the burden of the entire battle.

The Israeli Air Force, gunboats and artillery are wreaking havoc in southern Lebanon [words indistinct] without one Arab voice being raised nor an Arab hand extended to support southern Lebanon. They say that they are against As-Sadat and against the treaty. Those who (?really want to) fight the treaty know that the battle of the treaty is being fought here in Lebanon and that the treaty should fall here in Lebanon. Anyone who does not support the Lebanese people, especially in southern Lebanon, is (?with) As-Sadat and As-Sadat's treaty.

We said before that when they hatched their plot, As-Sadat, Carter and Begin were not content with just that. We also said that they would not just look as spectators at the guns fighters, brandished in the south or anywhere else in the Arab homeland. It is known to us all that the prime target of the plot is this gun, people, revolution, and this nationalist movement standing with the revolution. This is all known. They want to carry out their plot. We are now even criticized for the operations carried out by our heroes in the occupied territory--in Hebron, in the heart of Jaffa and Haifa, and in all Palestine--operations carried out by our young people [words indistinct]. Some are asking that these operations stop and they want to tell the Lebanese people that the fedayeen operations are the cause of this evacuation from the south.

We have announced more than once that we cannot possibly put on Lebanon's shoulders more than it can bear. We have said more than once that our young men and revolutionaries stem from and carry out their operations within the occupied territory. Southern Lebanon is not the place from which we proceed to our occupied territory. Israel knows this and many U.S. agents and lackeys in the Arab region and Lebanon know this, but they want to subdue this revolution and face it with one of two choices. The first choice is for it to surrender and put down the gun. This would make them rejoice and say that the security and safety of the Lebanese people and the evacuees has been restored and that the sufferings of those people who leave their homes every day have ended. This is the first thing they want. Their other target is to drive a wedge between us and those heroes, the evacuees of the south.

With all my heart and faith, I say to the Lebanese people that it was not the Palestinian people or their fighters who strangled them and made Israel play havoc. The cause of the sufferings of the Lebanese people, and of our sufferings, is this criminal and traitor As-Sadat who has plotted against the people of Egypt and the entire Arab nation.

He has plotted against the people of Palestine and the people of Lebanon. This As-Sadat has told the world that he has brought peace. What peace is this? The Israeli planes are confirming each day that this is a false peace, a peace of blood that flows out of the people of the south and of our people in their camps. Only the other day, our Egyptian people in Al-'Arish stood up to say that they want all Palestine liberated. These Egyptian people are not represented by this traitor who has betrayed his people and country and the entire Arab nation and all free men in the world.

The first responsibility for these calamities falls on the United States, which boasts about freedom. It is the United States which gives Israel planes and weapons to kill innocent people and children.

A small operation in the occupied territory gives rise to uproar throughout the world, with talk about terrorism and about the ugliness that our fighters represent. However, no voice is raised about those children who die in the south. No voice is raised to say we are with those children in whose hands and bellies bombs are exploding every day. The United States and many European states do not acknowledge this.

We must here ask a big question. Is it enough merely to condemn the treaty? We said at the Baghdad conference that we were trying for the minimum [steps against As-Sadat]. That was achieved. In other words, most Arab states agreed to sever diplomatic and economic relations with As-Sadat and his regime. I want to ask, however, where is the maximum, or where does the maximum lie? Does it lie in maintaining silence about what is happening in the south? If some--I do not want to say rich Arab regimes, because it is useless these days to talk about regimes--I say if some rich Arabs, some rich Arabs, were to extend their hands they could support the homeless people of the south. They could stand with this revolution and with our people and the Lebanese people. However, as the saying goes, it may be useful to address yourself to someone who is alive, but there is no life in those you address.

We say to the patriotic states that we must move quickly. Lebanon, with all its nationalists and honorable people, cannot alone shoulder the burden of the battle. The Arab nationalists must move, we say it out loud: There must be unity between Syria and Iraq. It must begin with the unity of the soldiers and end with a political unity, or vice versa. What is important is that this unity must be proclaimed. The Iraqi Army must stand on the Syrian-Jordanian front so that the northern front may become a new source for our operations and the operations of our (?fighters). All the steadfastness states must move. We all know that (?in the steadfastness front) there are rich states which can give funds to the people of the south and to the Palestinian revolution.

We then say to all the Arab regimes that signed the Baghdad conference resolutions: You must implement your economic and political resolutions in practice by standing with the Lebanese people. We could then shout and tell all the Arab shaykhs that they must pay the money tax to these people who are paying with their blood and martyrs to defend the Arab nation's dignity and honor. We must adopt such stands in order to be able to tell our friends in the world: This is our clear political line. We could then make demands on the Soviet Union and present terms to the Soviet Union, but before we ask the Soviet Union, we must ourselves side with ourselves, so that the Soviet Union will side with us. [passage indistinct].

Last month Anwar as-Sadat cursed all the Arabs, and (?his regime) continues to do so every day. They have not spared an Arab king, prince, president, or shaykh. He attacked them all, as if to tell them: You will come crawling to me one regime after the other. I say in all honesty that As-Sadat's words will come true if the present conditions continue. One regime will (?fall) after another.

The Palestinian revolution and the nationalist movement stand on the confrontation line in defense of all the Arabs and all the nationalist and progressive regimes. If this Palestinian revolution and the nationalist movement in Lebanon were to fall, then every regime and every party will fall. This also would herald the American era and the As-Sadat era in our Arab region. [Words indistinct] arms and true support for the Egyptian people until As-Sadat falls in Egypt. We are confident that the Egyptian people, who produced 'Abd an-Nasir and many other heroes and martyrs, will wage a battle against this lackey regime and all the filth that is going on there. We believe that that regime is beginning to stagger. However, we the revolutionaries, nationalists, and progressive people must not stagger before As-Sadat does. Our objective will not be achieved unless there is a unified plan by all the Arab parties and governments--before the American era dawns on our region.

VOP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR GAZA IMAM'S DEATH

JN020735 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] The death sentence was carried out yesterday against agent Hashim al-Khuzandar, imam of Gaza. A revolutionary carried out the revolution's verdict against the agent imam.

PALESTINIANS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR JERUSALEM EXPLOSION

JN031337 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Text] A group of our fighters belonging to the Martyr Abu Hasan Salamah unit in the occupied territories placed timed explosive charges inside a store at the King George-Agrippas crossroads in the center of Jerusalem this morning. The explosives were placed despite the extensive security measures taken and roadblocks erected due to fear of Palestinian operations following a number of operations carried out by our fighters against vital Zionist centers in the last few days.

The Palestinian military spokesman said that the explosive charges went off this morning and were heard in many places. The explosion resulted in a number of casualties, destroyed the store and damaged a number of cars parked in front of it. Zionist explosive experts searched the area for other charges while the Israeli police arrested a number of Palestinian citizens, claiming they were connected with the incident.

VOP: ISRAELI WARBOATS, HELICOPTERS ACTIVE IN S. LEBANON

JN040609 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] A spokesman for the Joint Forces' Central Operations room made the following statement last night:

At 2255 hours a Zionist warboat escorted by three helicopters was seen heading north from the south. At 2320, several warboats escorted by helicopters were seen opposite Ar-Rashidiyah camp. The helicopters fired flares over the area.

ARAB ECONOMIC COUNCIL SECRETARY ADVOCATES ECONOMIC SUMMIT

JN011535 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1456 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Amman, 1 June--Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary of the Arab Economic Unity Council, [AEUC] has stressed the need to convene an Arab economic summit in order to draft a strategy for unified Arab economic action. Joint Arab economic action at this stage requires greater concern and wider interest, Qadduri added. The AEUC secretary said that the need for such an Arab strategy is very urgent in order to realize the Arab citizen's aspirations, preserve his honor and dignity and to develop the means of improving his general social status. This was stated by Dr Qadduri on the eve of the 16th anniversary of the establishment of the AEUC, which is tomorrow. Qadduri made it clear that the Arab organizations concerned have prepared guidelines and opinions on a strategy for Arab economic action.

Referring to the AEUC funds frozen in Egypt and to AEUC documents impounded by the traitorous As-Sadat regime, Qadduri said that copies of the documents are being received regularly from the member-states. The council's funds, he said, are not all located in Egyptian banks.

Qadduri said that 22 AEUC employees have joined the new AEUC headquarters in Amman. The remainder of the 110 AEUC employees were prevented from leaving Egypt by the As-Sadat regime.

In conclusion, Qadduri said that the AEUC is an important part of the unified Arab effort. Promotion of the council would be a great step forward on the road to Arab unity, because the material foundation for this unity is the economy, Qadduri added.

FATAH OFFICIAL MEETS WITH TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

JN011730 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Salih, member of the Fatah Central Committee and the Al-'Asifah Forces General Command, met in Tunis yesterday with Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fittouri. The meeting was attended by the brother PLO representative in Tunis.

The two sides discussed the current situation in the Middle East, the savage Zionist-isolationist aggressions against the cities, villages and Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon and the killing of innocent victims and displacement of thousands of the sons of the Lebanese and Palestinian people caused by these aggressions.

The two sides also discussed the Arab League situation following its transfer from Cairo to Tunis and the need to implement the Baghdad summit resolutions, aimed at foiling the treasonous agreement and confronting the Zionist-imperialist-As-Sadat challenges.

Yesterday Brother Abu Salih met with Mohamed Sayah, director of the Tunisian Ad-Dustur Socialist Party, who expressed readiness to continue supporting the Palestinian people's just struggle to achieve their legitimate national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, to determine their own destiny and to establish their independent state on their national soil.

OAPEC BULLETIN DEFENDS RIGHT TO RAISE OIL PRICES

LD021700 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait 2 Jun, KUNA--In the June issue of its bulletin published here by its headquarters, OAPEC vehemently defends recent decisions by most oil-producing countries to raise oil prices and, in turn, criticizes the positions of the industrialized countries, blaming them for these decisions because of the failure to check inflation.

The bulletin s any rise in oil prices can appear as meaning an automatic increase in the assets of oil-producing countries; but what in fact happens is quite different, since increa me about as ways of offsetting precedent inflation effects and dwindling dollar exchang ates. The bulletin stresses [words indistinct] that inflation rates averaged 13 percent in t first quarter of this year in the United States, 16.7 percent in Italy, 12.4 percent in Br tain, 10 percent in France, and 9.6 percent in the FRG.

The bulletin points out that the major industrial states of the OECD are the main sources of the various goods the oil producing countries import, and for this reason, the oil countries have always been more affected than others by exported inflation.

OAPEC, on the other hand, warns that there are signs of discriminatory treatment against the oil producing countries.

Defending the decision to raise oil prices by about 14 percent during the present year, the bulletin says that price increases by the oil producing states might have been eroded already, and if there was anything left it would be so quickly eroded that OAPEC would expect to have a surplus for only a few years.

OAPEC stresses that the way to solve this problem is to check inflation in the industrial countries and not to have the oil states refrain from raising prices. OAPEC regards the raising of the prices as a vital factor of great importance in facilitating the transition from oil to other energy sources which are more available in the world.

The bulletin observes that the media campaign waged by the industrial states against the oil-producing countries has not ceased since OPEC regained the right to determine the price of its oil in the historic decision taken in October 1973. In fact the campaign has been intensified recently after the latest OPEC division following the Iranian crisis and the shortfall each day of about 4 million barrels of oil in the market.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS MEETING OF PALESTINIAN HIGHER MILITARY COUNCIL

JN021719 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander of the Palestinian Revolution Forces chaired a joint meeting of the Higher Military Council and the Security Committee of the Palestinian revolution today. Our correspondent learned that during the meeting the military situation and the current security situation in Lebanon were reviewed. The council issued a number of decisions that will be implemented. Measures that have been already implemented were also reviewed in light of previous decisions.

The council expressed satisfaction with what has been achieved and implemented and reiterated its previous decision concerning the commitment of all Palestinian organizations' to issuing all their military communiques concerning operations carried out in the occupied homeland in the name of the Palestinian Revolution Forces' General Command and in that of the Central Command of the joint forces for those concerning the situation in southern Lebanon.

PLO DENIES APPOINTMENT OF NEW REPRESENTATIVE TO JORDAN

JN030702 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Text] A responsible source of the Palestinian revolution stated the following yesterday: Quoting what they described as Palestinian sources, some news agencies reported the PLO Executive Committee has appointed Jawad 'Abd ar-Rahim as director of the PLO's office in Amman to replace 'Abd ar-Rahman Abu Jabarah. We would like to stress that this report is categorically untrue.

KUNA: USSR CONTACTS 'ARAFAT ON IRAQI ANTICOMMUNIST DRIVE

LD031205 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 June--The USSR has asked PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to intercede with Iraq to east its campaign against the Iraqi communists, reports Kuwait's AL-QABAS today.

In an exclusive dispatch from Washington, the paper quotes Western sources described as well-informed as saying that the Soviet personality who asked 'Arafat to play this mediatory role was Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Politburo member in charge of foreign relations. The paper, however, does not reveal the place or time at which this Soviet request was made nor does it give any other details.

Iraq recently expelled two communist ministers from the Cabinet following the departure of the Communist Party from the National Front, in which it was a partner with the ruling Ba'th Party.

KUWAIT

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD021725 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh arrived in Kuwait at about 1700 today for a 3-day visit to Kuwait. He was welcomed at the airport by the amir of Kuwait, by the crown prince and prime minister, and by senior officials. General Rahman is accompanied by an important delegation including ministers, senior advisers and newsmen.

Zia Urges Islamic Unity

LD032058 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, His Excellency Gen Ziaur Rahman, said that the talks he had today with His Highness Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and with Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabeh yesterday were fully successful. He expressed great admiration for the effectiveness and wisdom displayed by his highness, which contributed greatly to Kuwait's great progress.

At a press conference this afternoon at As-Salam Palace, Gen Ziaur Rahman expressed happiness with his visit to Kuwait. He said that Kuwait and Bangladesh, as two Islamic countries, were brought together by close religious, historical and cultural relations which go back into distant history. They also perform an important role in international affairs. He added that Bangladesh has a great deal to learn from Kuwait's experience and its achievement in a short period. He said that there are great possibilities for deepening and increasing bilateral relations, particularly in the economic field.

The Bangladesh president reviewed the situation in his country and also Bangladesh relations with other Arab states. He also explained his country's attitude toward a number of current international issues. Regarding Bangladesh relations with other countries, he said that his country maintains excellent relations with all countries and particularly the Islamic states.

He said that the Islamic struggle should strengthen in the interests of all Islamic peoples, and that unity and solidarity are a duty and essential for confronting Zionist aggression.

Concerning the Middle East situation, Rahman affirmed that peace in the Middle East cannot be realized except by complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab areas, including Jerusalem, and the return of the Palestinian's legitimate rights, including their right to establish an independent state.

Foreign Ministers Meeting

LD032100 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1702 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening held a meeting at the As-Salam Palace with Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in various fields, as well as issues of mutual interest.

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI ARRIVES 2 JUN

JN031714 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Kuwait yesterday evening on a short visit, during which he will meet with Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah. Brother Abu al-Lutf will also hold official talks with Kuwaiti officials on the latest developments in the Middle East.

STATE MINISTER ON IRAQ-IRAN BORDER SITUATION

LD031235 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 June--Kuwait has contemplated no steps concerning the current situation on the Iranian-Iraqi border, Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwait minister of state for cabinet affairs, is reported to have stated today.

The newspaper AL-QABAS today carries a statement by Husayn in which he is quoted as saying that it is "an extremely delicate matter" adopting a stand toward the tense situation which has developed following clashes the past few days between the Arab inhabitants in Khuzestan, who are demanding autonomy, and the forces of the central Iranian government. The Iranian authorities accused Iraq of massing forces on its borders and of helping the Arab Muslim rebels in Khuzestan, but the Iraqi Government denied these accusations. Kuwaiti Minister of State Husayn expressed his belief that it would be difficult for any Arab state to take a stand in the matter. He told AL-QABAS that Kuwait has not contemplated taking any steps in regard to this situation "nor are there any initiatives looming over the horizon for mediation between the two countries." He added that Kuwait has received no information concerning any proposed mediatory efforts between Iraq and Iran.

OMAN

SNA CITES MUSCAT RADIO: MINISTER 'ASSASSINATED'

LD012044 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 01 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Muscat, 1 June--Omani Minister of State Without Portfolio and Governor of Dhofar Burayk ibn Hamud al-Ghafari was assassinated at noon today.

This was announced by Radio Muscat, which gave no details of the assassination. The radio declared that Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman has ordered the proclamation of public mourning on the occasion of Al-Ghafari's death.

SAUDI ARABIA

COORDINATION AMONG OPEC STATES URGED

LD011438 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 June 79 LD

[Commentary by Hashim Abduh Hashim]

[Text] It appears that OPEC countries are about to enter a war of real confrontation with a number of parties. The oil-producing countries can no longer yield to additional pressures, and they can no longer remain uninvolved while viewing a number of alarming scenes on the oil markets. Despite all this, they are being asked to adopt measures that contradict their own interests.

The operation by certain major powers of huge oil stockpiles or price manipulations by companies at the expense of the producing countries and at the expense of the countries of the world which are aspiring for more development and prosperity, all these negative manifestations in the relations between the producing countries and the various parties must be resolved in favor of our countries, our peoples and resources.

What is happening now is that the industrialized states, which have resorted to stockpiling, are not contributing to the long-term solution of the problem. They are complicating it and causing us to be more cautious toward each other. However, they will not force us to adopt haphazard steps that would exhaust OPEC's reserves and its huge deposits or to rely on an uncertain future. The practical solutions to lessen current tensions on world oil markets are available and capable of absorbing many strong collisions which might occur. The leading solutions are perhaps the following:

First, the establishment of full coordination among the OPEC countries themselves for the adoption of measures to confront the world companies and to abolish the present measures in the interest of the peoples of the region and their entities. This coordination must provide abolition of direct dealings with the oil markets and provide commitments to a unified price which must be agreed upon again by the OPEC countries. It must also remove the world companies' opportunity to manipulate prices if we reach agreement on a balanced policy that would thwart many of the companies' aims of overthrowing OPEC after succeeding in their efforts to shake it from within.

Second, reappraisal of open dealings with industrialized states on the basis of a true assessment of their requirements in order to prevent any form of oil supply to them if they continue to stockpile and demand increased production on the pretext of meeting the world's requirement for oil.

Third, an analysis of the conditions of world markets to determine their requirements and define the methods of dealing with them in a manner that would reduce the control of the world companies over financing, supply and control of oil.

What the world companies are attempting is a kind of war against the OPEC countries in order to create an atmosphere of hatred toward it and to mobilize feelings to pave the way for any vengeful step that is concealed behind their envious ambitions and policies.

It is indeed regrettable to say that these plans began to bear fruit in the absence of actual and total coordination among the region's states. The industrialized states and the world companies have benefited from the varied prices among the OPEC states by presenting the case to world public opinion in a manner that could at least be described as unjust. We are in a dangerous phase and we must make efforts to achieve this coordination to avoid any unexpected dangers.

OIL MINISTER DENIES OIL OUTPUT CUT, EMBARGO

LD031155 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0857 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 3 June--Saudi Arabia does not plan to cut its oil production and will oppose any new oil embargo against the West, Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani declared today in a statement published in the newspaper AL-JAZIRAH.

Shaykh Yamani said that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom will define its position with regard to oil prices in light of consultations with other OPEC member countries.

He pointed out that the kingdom, which is the world's biggest source of oil, will determine its position on the basis of two factors--preventing a world energy crisis and preventing a limited number of oil companies from making extravagent profits at the expense of exporters and consumers.

Shaykh Yamani declared that the Suadi Government this year will announce its final and official possession of ARAMCO. At present, Saudi Arabia owns 60 percent of ARAMCO shares with the rest owned by four major American oil companies. He said in practice, Saudi Arabia is in actual possession of all its oil "and only formalities remained, and this is what is being discussed at present."

The four companies had agreed to sell their remaining share holdings to the Saudi Government under a partnership agreement concluded and signed by the two sides 3 years ago under which Saudi Arabia would own 60 percent of the shares in ARAMCO.

UAE

OIL MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

JN032029 Doha QNA in Arabic 1945 GMT Jun 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 June--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources and chairman of OPEC's current session, met today with U.S. Ambassador to the UAE Francois Dickman. During the meeting, they discussed the UAE's oil relations with OPEC and with the United States.

YEMEN--PDRY

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO IRAQ OVER PROFESSOR'S ASSASSINATION

LD031646 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, this afternoon summoned Fayiz 'Awni Bakr Saudqi, the Iraqi ambassador in Aden, and delivered a protest note from the PDRY Government to the Government of the Republic of Iraq following the action of a group of security men at the Iraqi Embassy in Aden, who assassinated Comrade Tawfiq Rushdi, a professor at the higher education college.

At 2020 on Saturday, 2 June, a group of Iraqi security men from the Iraqi Embassy in Aden, riding in a car bearing diplomatic license plates 15/2, shot dead the Iraqi professor, Comrade Tawfiq Rushdi, near his home in the Mansurah district of Aden.

The PDRY Government has requested that the Iraqi Government surrender the criminals so that they may be tried for their criminal act.

This disgraceful action must be regarded as a violation of international law and as an infringement on the sovereignty and security of the PDRY. It must also be regarded as a serious threat to the safety and security of the citizens of the country. It gravely disrupts the fraternal relations between the two peoples and countries.

Brother Muhammad Salih Muti', the foreign minister, also received the ambassadors of the socialist countries in Aden and informed them about the assassination of Comrade Prof Tawfiq Rushdi by the Iraqi security men attached to the Iraqi Embassy in Aden.

'ALI NASIR RECEIVES YAR DELEGATION

LD021655 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today brothers, Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barati, chief of the general staffs of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland, and Yahya Jaghman, personal envoy of the president of the republic in the northern part of the homeland.

During the meeting there was discussion about a number of questions of interest to the Yemeni people, paramount among which was unity of the Yemeni people and territory. They reviewed measures necessary to implementation of the decisions reached by the presidents of the two parts of Yemen in Kuwait.

The meeting was attended by brother Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Anta, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense, and brother Lt Col Salih 'Abdu Bark ibn Husaynun, chief of the General Staff of the armed forces.

Brother Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barati arrived in Aden today and was received at the airport by Minister of Defense Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar and Chief of the General Staff of the armed forces Lt Col Salid 'Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun. Brother al-Barati stated that his visit is part of the exchange of visits between brother officials of the two parts of Yemen with the object of strengthening fraternal ties.

He said that the Yemeni people constitute one family, and our main task is to build a free and independent Yemen and one people aspiring to construction and rehabilitation under peace and stability. Our country is known for its economic and strategic position. On the basis of this, all of us Yemenis are striving for our country, for our beloved Yemen, and all of us are on the road of unity.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES ALEXANDRIA POLITICAL, CIVIC LEADERS

NC031316 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jun 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat met today in Ismailia with the civic and political leaderships of Alexandria. The president made a speech at this meeting in which he spoke about the October war and the crossing of the members of the armed forces as an expression of the will of the people of Egypt. The second reopening of the canal took place in 1975, he said, after the members of the armed forces imposed the will of Egypt and expelled the Israelis from the area to serve the welfare of Egypt and of world trade.

This crossing was a crossing with the Arab nation from defeat and division to victory and dignity. After the great crossing, the Arabs became the sixth power. This was accomplished by the members of the armed forces and the people who protected their back during the crossing. The peace process then began.

Now that the peace agreement has been signed, it is necessary to turn to internal building. Now that the burden we shouldered has eased, we must turn to internal building. Every person must have a happy home and must enjoy prosperity. All must contribute to the realization of this prosperity. The government alone cannot do everything. The government is considered as the tool the people have utilized to submit studies to the people, in order that they may carry out the process of building and prosperity.

The president also said: The Egyptian male and female citizen must live in a country where every male and female citizen share in making the decision. The decision today is not made by the British, the king or the pashas. It is made by the working people who are aware and who are struggling to build a new life. Therefore, we must begin with the citizen. The recent plebiscite was held in order that we may rebuild all Egypt.

Speaking about domestic problems, the president referred to the food problem saying: It is unreasonable that we should not be able to produce enough food for us after God has given us the wealth, the weather and the land. Regarding the housing problem, there is an excellent new land.

The President said: It is necessary to turn to the new societies in order that each of us in Egypt should own a dear part of Egypt's land. Here too, the government alone cannot do everything. The President added: Beginning with this stage, all the land of Egypt is the property of the Egyptians. We will give the land to anyone who reforms it.

The president then spoke about the struggle of the people of Alexandria, who showed enthusiasm and patriotism. The president said: We must reject those who reject peace and we must not give them our votes. Those who have brought communist doctrines to us have no place among us.

The president further said: the elections represent the first stage of the internal building process. He added: We are a faithful people by nature.

Addressing the people of Alexandria, the president said: The October Egypt is the prosperity of all Egyptians. Therefore, we reject those who reject peace. We also reject the communists and those who hide behind religion. Everyone who takes political action must believe that the interests of Egypt are above the leaderships. Egypt is the basis and by serving Egypt, we would be serving the future generations.

The president then congratulated the representatives of the political leaderships on the return of Al-'Arish to Egypt. His excellency requested the leaders of the National Democratic Party to organize tours to Al-'Arish. His excellency said: We must not disregard Sinai, as we did in the past. Prosperity must prevail and we must build for our future generations in order that they may not suffer as we did.

His excellency promised the representatives of the political leaderships in Alexandria that he will visit Alexandria city after the conclusion of the celebrations marking the reopening of the Suez Canal.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT SPEAKS TO LEADERS IN ISMAILIA

NC031540 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Jun 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today met with the political, civic and executive leaders in the governorate of Ismailia. The meeting was attended by dean of engineers and supervisor of the food security projects in Egypt, Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman and Suez Canal Authority, Chief Eng Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur.

The president delivered a speech during the meeting. He said that from now on Egypt's history will contain no stigma, humiliation, disgrace or defeat like the one we experienced 5 June 1967. Thanks be to God for helping the Egyptian Armed Forces rectify that date and turn it into a day of victory.

The president said: The world joined us in reopening the Suez Canal after the Egyptian armed forces all along the canal crossed with Egypt and its Arab nation from defeat to victory. Now that 5 June has become Ismailia's national day, following the triumph of the people's will, the president said, I have agreed with the defense minister that the Egyptian armed forces should celebrate this day of 5 June every year in Ismailia.

The president said that he will deliver his traditional speech on the morning of 5 June, and in the evening, the armed forces will hold their soiree, which they used to hold on the evening of 23 July every year. The president said: Our victory is not confined to the reopening of the canal; we also celebrate the peace march that ended last week with the hoisting of Egypt's flag over the land of Al-'Arish.

The president said: In September we will celebrate the return of the Sinai territory to Egyptian sovereignty. We will raise our flag over it. Then all our land up to our international borders will return to us, as has been agreed in the peace treaty.

The president then spoke about the rebuilding of the state with the efforts of the Egyptian people to achieve prosperity. He called for turning dear Sinai green and developing it.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL SPEAKS AT ELECTION RALLY

NC022237 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 June--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that when Egypt agreed in the peace treaty to have demilitarized areas or areas with limited arms, it did so to assure Israel against a real fear it felt of the Egyptian Army.

The prime minister explained that this does not prejudice Egypt at all, because all the territory with its resources, people and projects will be under Egyptian sovereignty and that, except for the limitation of the military force, there are no other restrictions whatsoever.

The prime minister, who was replying to the propaganda of some rejectionist states which have been belittling the victory Egypt achieved in the October 1973 war, said that Egypt retains the military force necessary to defend its territory. He added: As long as we seek peace, Egypt does not plan for war in the future. This is the basis on which the two sides sit down to negotiate.

The prime minister added that when two sides sit down to negotiate, each should be aware of the matters that are considered basic and fundamental by the other, and of how we can resolve them without jeopardizing our sovereignty, territories and interests.

Dr Mustafa Khalil was speaking at an election rally held at An-Nuba Club in Cairo this evening.

KHALIL ADDRESSES ELECTION RALLY IN AL-MUNIRAH

NC032250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 3 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 June--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has said that after Egypt rejected the dissolution of the Arab industrialization organization, it enacted a law stipulating that the organization has a legal identity and that the contributions of the Arab countries to the organization's capital, which amounts to 1,200 million pounds, cannot be considered as belonging to these countries, but to the organization. He said that Egypt can resort to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to assess what will remain for these countries, if they opt to leave the organization, because Egypt honors its pledges.

At an election rally held in Al-Munirah quarter this evening, Dr Khalil said that if the industrialization organization is liquidated now, it will be considered a huge loss for the entire Arab nation, because he who owns arms and controls the sale of arms also controls his destiny.

The prime minister said that the basis of the inability of the Arab countries to confront Israel was their arbitrariness in their arms supplies. It would have been better for the Arab countries to avoid political differences and to allow an organization like the industrialization organization to play its role in preparing the shield that will defend the Arab nation.

COMMITTEE MEETS ON NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

NC031556 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 3 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 June--The Egyptian committee for the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel met this afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz, Ambassadors Ahmad Mahir and 'Izzat, 'Abd al-Latif and Counselors Sayyid al-Masri, Sayyid Anwar Abu 'Ali and Ihab Wahbah.

The meeting lasted about 2 hours. All points related to the agenda of the discussions to be held tomorrow between Dr Butrus Ghali and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan were debated at this meeting.

The committee also discussed all subjects it will debate during the future meetings and the reports it has received from the ministries concerned, particularly the Interior Ministry, regarding Dayan's mission, which is connected with the definition of the bases and principles governing the opening of the borders between the two countries. The committee further discussed questions that will arise with the opening of the borders.

The committee further discussed the reports received from the ministries concerned, particularly the reports connected with passports and aviation in the temporary air corridor.

The committee also discussed controls that will govern movement between the two countries, particularly movement of official delegations. It defined groups that will be allowed entry at this stage--the one preceding the normalization of relations--the approaches they will use and ways of utilizing the temporary air corridor. It also discussed questions related to the normalization of relations after 8 months and all controls governing the opening of the borders.

It has been learned that the report of the Israeli information media on the agenda of Dayan's discussions with Butrus, including cooperation with the Central Bank, as reported by the Israeli information media, is untrue.

The committee has prepared a working paper, which it will complete at a meeting tomorrow morning. It has been learned that the Egyptian view on the opening of the borders is that this is a preliminary step in the normalization of relations, and that Butrus Ghali's meeting with Dayan will be confined to the discussion of urgent issues connected with the opening of the borders and to the study of the special views on the normalization of relations as of now.

SOURCES DENY ISRAELI REPORTS ON GHALI-DAYAN TALKS

NC032120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 June--Responsible Egyptian sources have denied reports by the Israeli information media to the effect that tomorrow's talks between Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will deal with cooperation between the Egyptian Central Bank and the Israeli Central Bank, fixing the amounts of exports and imports between the two countries, opening bank branches and cooperation between the two countries in the scientific, university and youth spheres.

MENA has learned that the talks between Ghali and Dayan will be confined to the principles governing the reopening of the borders as a first step toward the normalization of relations. These include entry visa and passport regulations and fixing the dollar, or another international currency, as the currency to be used by visitors to Egypt from Israel.

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC040913 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 June--Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan arrived in Cairo this morning for a visit of several days to Egypt. He was welcomed at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

After his arrival Moshe Dayan held a 20-minute press conference. He then left Cairo airport, accompanied by Dr Butrus Ghali, on board a helicopter for Ismailia.

BUTRUS GHALI DISCUSSES ARAB BOYCOTT IN INTERVIEW

NC011848 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 1 Jun 79 NC

[By Georges Herbouze]

[Text] Cairo, June 1 (AFP)--The Arab boycott of Egypt over the peace treaty with Israel has caused "no real economic harm," Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali said here today.

Egypt might suffer from the Arab attitude at the diplomatic level, the Egyptian Minister told AFP in an interview today, but continues to be in a leading position in the Islamic world.

"Both within the non-aligned world and in the organization of African unity, Egypt continues to be a leader," he said.

He pointed out that the combined population of Egypt and Sudan, which backed Egyptian policy, represented 50 per cent of the Arab world.

"Who then, is isolated, Egypt, or the rest of the Arab world?" he asked.

Mr. Ghali described the recent opening of the border between Egypt and Israel as "a preliminary stage to normalisation". Full normalisation would only occur after the Israelis withdraw to behind a line linking Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad in the extreme south of the Sinai Peninsula, he said.

The Egyptian minister described as "highly exaggerated" the Israeli press reports of "coercive" methods used by the new Egyptian administration in Al-'Arish towards the local population, notably those who had collaborated with the Israelis during the 12-year occupation.

However, problems of "mutual adaptation" remained, he agreed.

In a reference to West Bank and Gaza autonomy, Mr. Ghali attacked as "a flagrant contradiction with the Camp David agreements" recent statements by Menahem Begin, in which the Israeli premier affirmed that Israel would continue to be in charge of the security of these two territories after they get self-government.

The Camp David agreement called for the Palestinian authority to have its own police force and for the Israeli Army to withdraw to its own bases, he said. He compared this future situation to that of British troops in Egypt before their withdrawal, or French troops in Algeria after the accords which preceded [word indistinct] evacuation.

"Israel military presence will be connected to the general security of the state, but should not under any circumstance go counter to the sovereignty of the Palestinian authority in these territories", he said.

Mr. Ghali called for a halt to new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. The Palestinians would, later, have to negotiate with the Israeli Government over them. As for the future elections in these territories, the minister said he felt sure the Palestinians would agree to take part in them if Egypt obtains "encouraging" results in its negotiations with the Israeli Government.

In the meantime he called for European countries to assist Palestinians in the occupied territories in the financial and technical fields, "particularly in hospitals and universities."

AFRICAN PEACE-KEEPING FORCE PROPOSED FOR SINAI

NC020722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 2 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 June--The newspaper AL'AHRAM today reports that Egypt is currently discussing the establishment of an African emergency peace-keeping force in Sinai. The paper says that Egypt will hold urgent contacts with several African capitals to ascertain the extent of their readiness to take part in this force. This force will assume the duties and responsibilities of the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai, if the mandate of these forces, which expires on 23 July, is not renewed.

The paper outlines that the OAU, through the new African emergency force, will supervise the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai and the implementation of the commitments in this respect, including deployment of patrols and defining the demilitarized zones.

AL-AHRAM says that Egypt's reasons for establishing an African force to assume these important responsibilities are:

1. These forces, which will be formed by a resolution from the OAU, will supervise the operations of liberating the land of an African state, namely Egypt, from the Israeli occupation. This objective is contained in the OAU Charter, which calls for the liberation of the African Continent states from occupation by foreign forces.

2. The African questions could be solved within the framework of the OAU and by African efforts, hence excluding the danger of foreign interference in the continent's affairs.

3. The termination of any foreign occupation of Egyptian territory would give Egypt new possibilities for confronting other African problems, mainly those in southern Africa and the liquidation of the racist colonialist pockets there.

4. The African states had sponsored the first initiative setting up a committee of wisemen for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1971. The committee had then submitted its report and recommended an African solution to this problem.

5. The termination of the Israeli military presence in Egypt would give Egypt and the African Continent and other world states an opportunity to concentrate on solving the Palestinian problem, which is the most prominent issue sponsored by the OAU as being a main African question.

6. African efforts to foil all attempts hindering Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory would give the OAU a leading role in solving the African problems and confronting blocs in the continent.

AL-AHRAM says the Minister of State Dr Butrus Ghali is due to conduct contacts in Cairo with the ambassadors of African states. The present important phase might require Ghali to visit several capitals in these states to discuss this subject.

The paper says that these contacts, which will begin now, are expected to be concluded during June and July. The subject will be discussed in a final way at the African summit meeting in Monrovia in Liberia in July. If agreement is reached this month Egypt and the African states will have an opportunity to discuss the subject before the African summit meeting.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NONALINED TALKS

NC011617 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Today members of the Egyptian delegation to meetings of the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries left Cairo for Colombo. Meetings are scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka next Monday.

Heading the Egyptian delegation is the leader of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who will fly directly from New York to Colombo.

The head of the Egyptian delegation will deliver a statement to the nonalined countries' office, which will include foreign ministers of the nonalined countries, in which he will outline the importance of the nonalined countries' leading role in the international sphere. He will also outline the peace efforts related to the Middle East and Palestinian problems.

During its meetings, the nonalined countries Coordination Bureau will discuss a number of important issues, foremost among which are the Middle East and Cyprus problems, as well as the situation in the South Africa, and the consolidation of the nonalined movement.

MINISTER OF STATE SPEAKS ABOUT EGYPTIAN ECONOMY

NC011600 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The minister of state for economic cooperation, Jamal an-Nazir, affirmed that the Egyptian economy has moved to a new phase in the wake of the signing of the peace treaty, and that economic planning in the future will be different from that of the past.

The Minister of state added that Egypt is not afraid of economic competition with Israel in times of peace. The minister of state for economic cooperation went on to say that products worth 2 billion Egyptian pounds will enter into the production phase in the near future. He added that they are joint projects of the private sector and the state.

In statements made to the press today, Mr an-Nazir pointed out that the cornerstone of Egyptian strategy for construction and prosperity during the forthcoming phase will be the arms, efforts and sweat of the Egyptian people and that foreign or Arab funds should be considered a secondary factor that will aid the appropriate Egyptian efforts.

The minister of state for economic cooperation added that the government will give top priority to the forthcoming phase in order to devote investments to solving the principle environmental problems, which require huge investments and a long period of time. The minister of state affirmed that the Egyptian is considered a unique source of energy in the world--as attested to by foreign companies and investors inside and outside Egypt.

CABINET APPROVES LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW AMENDMENT

NC021528 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] The cabinet held a meeting today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. Eng Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of state for cabinet affairs and local government, said that the cabinet approved the amendments to the local government law. These amemdments, he added, were prepared in accordance with the directions given by President Anwar as-Sadat during his tour of the governorates and his meeting with the Cabinet staff last October and his meeting with the governors last December.

Mutawalli further said that the amendments aim at avoiding gaps that resulted from the implementation of the previous law and at granting powers and jurisdictions at all levels, including the villages and administrative districts.

F-5 PLANES TO ARRIVE BEFORE END OF YEAR

NC030855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 3 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 June--In its Monday edition, the magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF reports that Egypt will receive the 50 F-5 planes before the end of this year.

The magazine says that Egypt will also receive several Phantom planes in accordance with the secret agreement between Egypt and the United States.

AL-AHRAM CHIEF EDITOR CRITICIZES SYRIAN PRESIDENT

NC011002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 1 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 June--AL-AHRAM Chief Editor 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal has stated that, in a dialog with a visitor at his office, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said: I do not know why Egypt is in such a hurry to retrieve its territory. Why don't we Arabs wait another 30 years, when we might be in a better position to regain the land, and there might be international changes that would help the process of retrieving our land?

'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal answers this dialog in an article, published in AL-AHRAM this morning, entitled "An Example of the Way of Thinking of Hafiz al-Asad." He says: If the states whose territory was occupied by force of arms were to pursue this logic, then imperialism would have stayed in their territory forever, and no occupation forces would have withdrawn from the lands of others.

AL-AHRAM's chief editor asks: How can a responsible Arab president state such an opinion when daily he sees Israel expanding, building settlements and consolidating its occupation of the Arab territories? Would Israel's withdrawal be easier after 30 years than now?

'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal stresses that this kind of logic led to the loss of land for the Arabs and their loss of rights for 30 years. They refused the partition [of Palestine] at the beginning, and the result was that Israel occupied all of Palestine and later the Golan Heights and Sinai.

'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal then asks: Is this the policy on which they agreed at the Baghdad conference? He then says: We have returned to our land--let them wait for another 30 years.

AL-AHRAM's chief editor further says that Hafiz al-Asad told his visitor: By retrieving its land through the peace treaty, Egypt has foiled a plan I intended to implement. I intended to exploit the SALT-II discussions to persuade the Russians to exert pressure on the United States so that it in turn would pressure Israel into withdrawing from all the Arab territories.

Commenting on this, the writer says derisively: Is the matter all this simple? It is strange that while Al-Asad was saying this, the Soviet Union declared that it was throwing the doors wide open for immigration of Soviet Jews so that the United States would have to deal with it in matters of commerce on the basis of the state with preferential treatment.

'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal describes this way of thinking as peculiar political calculations and a political thinking worth zero.

'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal points out that 3 days ago, the Syrian papers came out demanding that the Arab states sever relations with the United States. He then asks: Why doesn't Syria take the initiative in severing relations with Washington and then make Baghdad follow suit. And why doesn't the Iraqi Ba'th terrorism ally with the Syrian Ba'th to force the Arab states to take this step?

In conclusion, 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal addresses President al-Asad saying: Your Excellency President al-Asad, I challenge you to persuade your friends and allies in Baghdad to take this step. Your Excellency President al-Asad: I challenge you to persuade your friend in Tripoli to sever relations with the United States.

Your Excellency President al-Asad: Saddam Husayn and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi continued to supply petroleum to the United States during the October war: They refused to implement the unanimous decision taken by the Arab petroleum producing states, without anybody asking them to do so.

Your Excellency President al-Asad: We have returned to our land. Have you returned, as we did?

VOICE OF ARABS ATTACKS IRAN POLICY TOWARD ETHNIC ARABS

LD311505 Cairo Voice of theArabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Samir 'Abd at-Tawwab commentary]

[Excerpts] The leadership in Iran revealed its true identity on the very day it took the helm there, dominating the destinies of the Iranian Muslim people. It was in the name of Islam that the new leadership in Qom was able to polarize millions of Muslims all over Iran, in the hope that this leadership would rid them of injustice and tyranny, deliver them from suffering and open the gates of prisons and detention centers, so that the Iranian people could breathe the air of freedom and Islamic democracy.

It was also hoped that this same leadership would work toward putting an end to the suffering of some minorities inside Iran, such as the Kurds and the Arabs, the Turkomans and others, on the assumption that Islamic ideology, faith and belief do not discriminate among races, all are equal. The only thing that distinguishes an Arab from a Persian is piety. It was also expected, according to the statements, instructions and decisions of the revolutionary officials in Iran, that the Government of Iran would cease interfering in the affairs of the Arabian Gulf, stop pursuing the policy of being a policeman in the gulf and return the Arab islands in the gulf to their original owners. When the Iranian revolutionaries declared these thoughts and principles, which conform to the law, norm and ideology of Islam, we regarded all that as auspicious and expected that slogans would be applied and words and statements implemented.

We allowed neither ourselves nor others to interfere in Iran's domestic affairs, since what was going on there concerned, first and last, the Iranian people, who alone are responsible for the sequence and consequence of events.

But, alas, we have been disappointed by the revolution there and by the leaders in Tehran and Qom and other places in Iran. To our astonishment we found that the revolution was red and that blood was being shed, rivers and seas of it; suffering was the same and perhaps more; injustice was also the same, if not worse; prisons and detention centers were also the same if not more oppressive. We also found that the imaginary trials--the wonder of the revolutionary committees--were trying and sentencing at the same time without [word indistinct] or defense. Then bodies would swing from scaffolds or eyes be blindfolded in front of rifles. One martyr after another would fall in the name of the Islamic revolution.

Thus Iran is being ruled by the imaginary revolutionary courts and by mob-committees, which in some aspects remind us of the Al-Qadhdhafi committees in Libya and the dreadful Inquisition in the Middle Ages. What is going on in Iran, however, concerns, in the first place, the people of Iran, though in the end it closely concerns the Islamic faith, ideology and law. The Iranian people alone have the right to stand up to what is going on there.

Despite this, we cannot shut our eyes to what is taking place against some Muslim minorities there, and in particular the Arab minority, which at this moment is being exposed to a clear and deliberate annihilation process planned by the Khomeyni revolutionary committees and implemented by the Iranian Army, on the clearly defined instructions of the imam. The Iranian Army has killed at least 83 Arabs and has wounded a large number of Arab inhabitants in bloody battles between Arab citizens and the Iranian forces in Khuzestan and Abadan, where the oil refineries are. The Iranian authorities have also arrested a large number of Arabs in various Iranian towns.

As for the Khomeyni policy towards the Arabian gulf region, his previous thoughts and statements have also deviated and contradicted themselves. At the beginning of the revolution, we heard that there would be no interference in the affairs of the Arabian gulf, and that Iran would not play the role of the gulf gendarme; also, that it would return the Arab islands in the gulf to their owners. None of these statements or thoughts has been implemented or realized. Only yesterday we heard about an open interference in the affairs of the Arabian Gulf. It is surprising that neither those responsible for it, nor their leaderships, protested or rejected that strange interference. A senior revolutionary official in Iran announced that recent trials in Iran had revealed the existence of a spy ring working against the gulf states. It would have been more appropriate for the officials in Iran to inform the Arabian Gulf authorities of the details of this, instead of interfering directly in their affairs, as if the Arabian Gulf was still, from their viewpoint, an Iranian province or an Iranian protectorate looked after by the Khomeyni revolutionary authorities and committees.

If we are to add to all this the continuation of the Iranian occupation of the Arab islands in the gulf, we can judge the revolutionary regime in Iran as completely contradicting the simplest rules of Islamic law and trying to drug everyone with glittering slogans and deceptive principles. But for how long can these persons continue to falsify reality, deceive the masses and infringe facts? For how long can these persons continue to rule in the name of Islam?

This question will be answered in the near future by the [word indistinct] millions in Iran and by the Arab minorities in Arabestan.

AS-SIYASI REPORTS EGYPTIAN-YUGOSLAV EXCHANGE

NC031122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 June--The newspaper AS-SIYASI reports today that the Yugoslav Government has briefed Cairo on the outcome of the recent talks between Yugoslav President Tito and some Soviet leaders, and that notes have been exchanged between Belgrade and Cairo in this respect and in connection with expected imminent developments in several Middle Eastern states.

In a dispatch from Belgrade, the paper says that in the course of his talks with Soviet President Brezhnev in Moscow, President Tito attempted to point out that the Soviet Government's policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict serves neither Soviet nor Arab interests.

The paper says that President Tito attempted to persuade the senior Soviet officials to embark on a more effective role in reaching a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of present realistic solutions, but that the Soviets reacted negatively.

as-SIYASI says that President Tito outlined to the Soviet officials that the nonalined states' stands are opposed neither to the Soviet policy, nor to the U.S. or European policies. The nonalined states stands are dictated by the desire of the member states to bring about a balance between the conflicting blocs in hopes of creating conditions and stands that would contribute toward establishing world peace and security.

Quoting a senior source at the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry, the paper says that the Yugoslav Government firmly believes that Egypt's participation in the nonalined movement's activity stems from the strategic stance to which Egyptian policy is committed. This policy is based on respect for the UN Charter, the principles of international laws and the international and bilateral agreements and treaties.

The paper says that the correspondence and contacts exchanged between the Yugoslav and the Egyptian Governments, in addition to the developments in the Middle East situation, also deal with the current arrangements for strengthening the political, economic and cultural relations among the nonalined states and the efforts for arriving at joint policies toward international problems in general and Middle East problems in particular.

YAR PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON 4-DAY VISIT

JN021126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 2 June--YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani arrived here today heading a delegation on a 4-day visit to Iraq. 'Abd al-Ghani was officially met on arrival by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and a number of ministers and and senior state officials.

Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani told INA that he is pleased to be visiting Iraq and that he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on various aspects of cooperation between fraternal Iraq and Yemen to help broaden the scope of such cooperation. The talks will also deal with other issues of mutual concern, he said.

Al-Bakr Meeting

JN021242 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr received at the Presidential Palace at noon today YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and the members of his delegation. During this meeting, 'Abd al-Ghani conveyed to President al-Bakr the greetings of YAR president 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The discussion during this meeting, which was attended by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and the YAR ambassador in Baghdad, dealt with existing relations between the two fraternal countries.

Ma'ruf Meeting

JN021838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 June--Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf met here this evening with YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

During the meeting, Vice President Ma'ruf welcomed 'Abd al-Ghani, asserting the profoundness of the fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and Iraq's eagerness to develop and consolidate these relations.

Also during the meeting, Ma'ruf and 'Abd al-Ghani reviewed the current Arab situation in light of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference and the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference, which manifested the Arab nation's unity in coping with the dangerous consequences of the capitulationist, treasonous As-Sadat-Zionist treaty.

They also asserted the significance of Arab solidarity and of the consolidation of the Arab countries' national independence in keeping the Arab area free of international disputes and in supporting the nonalined policy as one of the effective means of achieving world peace and of enabling the world's countries to protect their independence.

Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani expressed his thanks and appreciation for the aid Iraq gave to the YAR to develop the country, to implement its development plans and to achieve conciliation between the two parts of Yemen.

During the meeting, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani extended an invitation to Vice President Ma'ruf to visit the YAR.

Ma'ruf expressed his thanks for the invitation and promised to fulfill it at the appropriate time.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali and 'Abd al-Malik [name indistinct], head of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry; and for the YAR side by the members of the delegation accompanying Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani and the YAR ambassador in Baghdad.

Yemeni Unity Discussed

JN022043 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 June--YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani has declared that the unity committees between the two parts of Yemen will continue their meetings in Aden and San'a' to draft formulas for constitutional, economic, educational, cultural and information unity.

In a statement to Baghdad television broadcast this evening, 'Abd al-Ghani expressed hope that the work of these committees will be crowned with full success so they can achieve the unity of the two parts of Yemen.

'Abd al-Ghani said the aim of his visit to Iraq, which began today, is to hold talks with Iraqi officials on the issues of interest to the Arab nation and to become acquainted with the great growth and progress that the Iraqi people have achieved in various fields.

Saddam Husayn Meeting

JN032013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 June--Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn received YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and his delegation here this evening.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on the current Arab situation and on ways of strengthening Arab solidarity and the unity of Arab ranks in confronting the imperialist and Zionist designs, protecting the pan-Arab interests and defending our fateful issues.

They also discussed the friendly relations existing between the two fraternal countries. It was agreed that Iraq will participate in development projects in the YAR in accord with a plan to be prepared by the responsible parties.

The meeting was attended by Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Interior Minister 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and Planning Minister 'Adnan Husayn and Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani expressed his thanks to Saddam Husayn and his appreciation of Iraq's pan-Arab stands, including its support for the YAR in various fields.

YAR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, JOINS DELEGATION

JN032015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1942 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 3 June--YAR Foreign Minister Husayn al-'Amri arrived here this evening to join the YAR delegation currently visiting Iraq under Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

LABOR MINISTER LEAVES FOR ILO MEETING IN GENEVA

JN011317 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Labor and Social Affairs Minister Bakr Mahmud Rasul left Baghdad for Geneva this morning at the head of a delegation to participate in the 65th ILO session. The ILO meetings will begin on Wednesday and will last 3 weeks.

BULGARIAN ARMY COMMANDER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN012112 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2047 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 June--General Popov, Bulgarian Army commander, arrived in Baghdad today leading a delegation on a 1-week visit to Iraq. The delegation will meet with officials in the General Command of the People's Army in Iraq and discuss the promotion of cooperation between the people's armies of the two friendly countries. The delegation will also visit the camps and training centers of the Iraqi People's Army.

Ramadan Meeting

JN021213 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1108 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 June--Taha Yasin, Ramadan, Revolution Command Council chairman and commander in chief of the People's Army, met here today with visiting Bulgarian People's Army commander General Popov and the accompanying delegation. Ramadan expressed the hope that the visit will contribute toward finding new ways to promote bilateral relations in various fields, especially in regard to the people's army. He stressed the importance of these meetings in exchanging experience in the field of the people's army and in developing and promoting the role of the people's army in serving the two countries and the two peoples.

Ramadan explained to General Popov the formation and the regulations of the people's army in Iraq and emphasized its role as an additional force to carry out the national and regional duties in Iraq.

General Popov expressed his hope that the meetings between leaders of the two countries would result in promoting bilateral cooperation in the field of the people's army. He extended an invitation to Iraqi officials of the people's army to visit Bulgaria and to learn about its experience in this field in order to increase cooperation between the two countries.

The Bulgarian delegation arrived in Baghdad last night.

QATARI FOREIGN MINISTER AL THANI DEPARTS FOR SYRIA

JN011952 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad al Thani, Qatari foreign minister, and his accompanying delegation left Aqaba for Damascus today following a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and senior Jordanian officials. During the visit, Shaykh Suhaym discussed means of promoting bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Middle East situation.

KUWAITI OIL MINISTER ARRIVES ON 1-WEEK VISIT

JN011929 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] A Kuwaiti economic delegation under 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Atiqi, Kuwaiti minister of finance and petroleum, arrived in Amman today on a 1-week official visit to Jordan. In a statement to JNA, Al-'Atiqi said that his visit to Jordan is for the purpose of discussing means of promoting the cooperative relations between Kuwait and Jordan in the economic field. He said that during his visit he will part in the meetings of the six-nation committee deriving from the Baghdad summit conference, which will begin its meetings in Amman tomorrow, Saturday. He will also take part in the periodic meetings of the Arab Economic Unity Council, to be held in Amman for the first time.

The Kuwaiti delegation includes Shaykh Ahmad ad-Du'ayj, Shaykh Ahmad Musil as-Salah, Shaykh Ahmad al-Murshid, Mr Ibrahim al-Ibrahim, Mr 'Abd al-Wahhab at-Tamar, Mr Ya'qub Ni'mah and Mr Salim Malak.

The delegation was received by Minister of Finance Muhammad ad-Daddas ; Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade; the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff; and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

ALGERIAN, TUNISIAN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR MEETINGS

JN011945 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Ali Ahmed Ghozali, Algerian minister of public works, and Azzouz Mathari, Tunisian minister of finance, arrived in Amman today. In a statement to JNA, Ghozali said that his visit to Jordan is for the purpose of participating in the meetings of the six-nation committee derived from the Baghdad summit conference, which will begin its meetings tomorrow, Saturday. He said that the committee will discuss completion of the procedures of transfering the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to Tunis and will follow up on implementation of the Baghdad summit conference resolutions. Ghozali expressed his thanks to His Majesty King Husayn and to the Jordanian Government for sponsoring the meetings of the six-nation committee and for its honorable stands on Arab issues.

The two ministers were received at the airport by Minister of Finance Muhammad ad-Dabbas and Minister of Industry and Trade Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani.

The ministers of finance in Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Syria will arrive in Amman tomorrow to take part in the six-nation committee meetings.

ASH-SHA'B ON U.S. PLAN TO OCCUPY ARAB OILFIELDS

JN011115 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1056 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 June--ASH-SHA'B, which is published in Beirut, reveals in its issue today a U.S. plan to carry out a large operation with the oilfields of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf as its target. This plan will be carried out by landing forces belonging to the Zionist enemy, the paper says.

The paper says that U.S. quarters are preparing for this operation by artificially provoking an acute oil crisis in the United States and the Western world to create a psychological climate conducive to the acceptance of such an operation by public opinion.

ASH-SHA'B says that this information is taken from a report that has reached an oil-producing country. Citing the report, ASH-SHA'B says that the United States will intervene after the Zionist invasion under the pretext of stopping hostilities and of evacuating the Zionists from the occupied areas.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES RIFT WITHIN MILITARY COUNCIL

NC021501 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Jun 79 NC

[Text] A responsible source in the Ministry of Defense has denied reports published in some newspapers today to the effect that a dispute has broken out within the Military Council over the promotion of some officers that led to a squabble among the council members. The source affirmed that the Military Council members are working as a homogeneous team and are putting the interest of the army over and above everything else in order to build it on sound bases, which include preserving the rights of the officer in light of their qualifications. The source said in conclusion: Once the sound bases for rebuilding the army have been secured, this means that the supreme Lebanese interest has also been secured.

BUTRUS, U.S. AMBASSADOR ON SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

NC011343 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon today discussed the results of yesterday's Security Council meeting. The ambassador told reporters that his country had asked for a cease-fire, adding that he believed that the U.S. position on this point is clear. Answering a question, the U.S. ambassador said he hoped that the mandate of the UN Emergency Forces in the south would be extended.

Commenting on the results of the Security Council session, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said: What happened at the Security Council last night is only one of the stages in the diplomatic battle for the south--a battle Lebanon must wage in more than one arena.

Asked whether he was satisfied with the outcome of yesterday's Security Council meeting, Butrus said: Our requirements under the present conditions, our aims and the needs of Lebanon and of the Lebanese in the south and elsewhere, are too many to be assessed and cannot be satisfied easily. The affairs we are tackling are many-sided and do not allow a quick and comprehensive solution. It appears that under the present circumstances, we are destined to, untiringly and without despair, continue our efforts to attain those goals that would save the homeland from the enormous dangers it is being subjected to.

Asked about the obstacles preventing an agreement among the Security Council members, Butrus said: If the Security Council were able to reach an agreement easily on common factors in the big crises, particularly the Middle East crisis, then this crisis would have been solved and everything would have been settled. Asked if the U.S. ambassador had communicated a new position by his government today, Butrus said: The policy of a state, particularly a major state, does not change overnight.

HASBAYYA SUBJECTED TO SHELLING, SYRIAN PLANES OVER BEIRUT

NC011250 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Hasbayya township in the south was subjected today to a 30-minute artillery shelling that resulted in the injury of three persons and the destruction of one house. Press correspondents in the western sector report that Israeli gunboats continued their patrols in the territorial waters off Tyre at dawn today. Syrian warplanes flew for 15 minutes at a medium altitude over the suburbs of the capital this morning. The planes were not fired on because of advance notification of these sorties, which were repeated in the afternoon.

SARKIS MEETS SYRIAN FORCES COMMANDER, OTHERS 2 JUNE

NC021846 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 2 Jun 79 NC

[Text] At noon today President Ilyas Sarkis invited a number of military commanders to a working luncheon at the Presidential Palace. They included Defense Minister Gen Victor Khuri; acting Army Commander Staff Brig Gen Munir Tarabay; Lebanese Army General Intelligence Director Maj Jean 'Abou; Internal Security Director General Brig Gen Faruq Abu al-Lam', Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Col Sami al-Khatib; former commander of the Syrian contingent in the deterrent forces, Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan; new commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon, Maj Gen Sa'id Tayyan; and chief of Syrian forces intelligence in Lebanon, Col Muhammad Ghanim.

It has been learned that the discussions during the luncheon dealt with the security situation and the steps that are to be taken in the future as well as the coordination of work among these forces. It is worth noting that Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan had earlier handed over the command of the Syrian forces in Lebanon to Maj Gen Sa'id Tayyan. Major General Aslan will leave Lebanon to take up his duties with the Syrian staff command.

SHAM'UN READY TO MEET WITH PALESTINIANS, CRITICIZES VANCE

NC011350 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] Former President Camille Sham'un expressed readiness today to hold a meeting with the Palestinians--who, he said, are the sacrificial lambs of the policies and stands of some Arab states. He said that the conditions of the Palestinians in Lebanon have become tragic. The Palestinians do not see any hope now or in the future, for they and their cause are being exploited by others. Former President Sham'un added: I personally have no objection to meeting with them and to studying their cause sincerely and constructively. Former President Sham'un spoke after chairing a meeting of the Political Bureau of the National Liberal Party.

Asked about his view of Cyrus Vance's statement on the settlement of the Palestinians in Lebanon, former President Sham'un said that Vance's statement did not deserve a reply and that Vance's attitude was symptomatic of the vacillating and inconsistent policy of the United States.

MENA: SYRIAN SECURITY ORGANS UNVEIL COUP PLOT

NC031956 Cairo MENA in English 1734 GMT 3 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Amman, June 3--Reports reaching here from Damascus notify that the Syrian security bodies unveiled a military coup attempt against Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and that Syria witnesses now a state of deterioration in security conditions after the assassination of three prominent leading elements in the Ba'th Party on May 19. The reports assert that the citizens of Damascus, Aleppo, Homs and Dayr az-Zawr have witnessed wide scale military movements and that the Syrian vehicles and troops carriers were seen in the (?streets).

According to the reports the situation is still tense, particularly in Aleppo and Dayr az-Zawr regions, where the Syrian security bodies are arresting elements opposing the regime of President al-Asad.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT 3 JUN

JN031136 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Octavio Malmierca and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Damascus on a 2-day visit to Syria.

The visiting delegation will hold talks with Syrian officials on issues of common interest and bilateral relations.

Meets With Khaddam

JN031451 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddan, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Isidoro Octavio Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, held a working session before noon today.

During the meeting, both sides reviewed the situation in the area and issues pertaining to the Nonalined Coordination Bureau meeting, scheduled to be held in Colombo on 6 June, and the nonalined summit, scheduled to be held in Havana in September. They also discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them.

Khaddam hosted a luncheon at the Ash-Sharq club this afternoon in honor of the Cuban minister. The luncheon was attended by several ministers, senior Foreign Ministry officials and the Cuban ambassador in Damascus.

IRAQI ENVOY 'AZIZ ARRIVES WITH LETTER FOR AL-ASAD

JN021252 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, arrived in Damascus this afternoon. He was received at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information, a number of Foreign Ministry officials; the Syrian ambassador in Baghdad and the Iraqi ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to SANA, 'Aziz said: I have come to Syria with a letter from President al-Bakr to his brother Hafiz al-Asad that deals with relations between the two fraternal countries within the framework of the National Charter for Joint Action and with the joint approach of the leaderships in Syria and Iraq on the road to unity.

Khaddam Receives Envoy

JN021958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member in fraternal Iraq, met in Damascus today in their capacity as chairmen of the two political committees in Syria and Iraq. After the meeting Khaddam said: we reviewed the stages of unitary action that have been achieved to date. We also discussed mutual thoughts on this subject, and we will continue our discussions tomorrow.

Al-Asad Receives Iraqi Envoy

JN031951 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Text] At 1800 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member in fraternal Iraq, who delivered a message to his excellency from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and Iraqi Ambassador in Damascus Walid al-Khushali. The discussion dealt with the Arab situation, current developments in the Arab arena and measures to strengthen the Arab nation's steadfastness and its struggle to regain its rights. The discussion also dealt with bilateral relations and their unitary march under the canopy of the Joint National Action Charter. The conferees had dinner at the president's table.

QATARI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT 1 JUN

JN011953 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Qatari Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad al Thani arrived in Damascus from Amman at 1730 today at the head of a delegation on a 4-day visit to Syria. He was received at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Meets With Khaddam

JN021134 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1000 today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a meeting with Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamai al Thani, who is currently visiting Syria.

In a statement to journalists following the meeting, Khaddam said: We have reviewed the situation in the area, particularly the Arab situation.

Meets With Talas

JN031447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Maj Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and defense minister, received Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad al Thani, Qatar's foreign minister, and his accompanying delegation at noon today.

The meeting was attended by the Qatari ambassador to Syria.

ATH-THAWRAH COMMENTS ON CARTER'S MIDEAST ROLE

JN010743 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Under the headline "Carter the American and Carter the Zionist," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes the following: It seems that President Carter has found Zionist expressions as the sole means to demonstrate the degree of his grudge against the Arabs and the extent of his alliance with Israel and the Egyptian regime. This old-new position toward the Palestinian cause must prompt the Arab nation to reconsider U.S. Mideast interests by adopting the international language of logic. This language confirms that the peoples' wealth can be utilized as weapons against adversaries when needed. Now that the equation in the Arab area has become cyrstal clear, it is high time for the Arab nation to move to influential and active positions.

RADIO COMMENTS ON ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON

JN311749 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is again necessary to ask certain questions. These questions are: What does Israel want from Lebanon? Why is there an escalation of Zionist aggression against Lebanon? What lies behind Israel's extension of its aggression to include areas where UN forces are stationed?

At a time when Lebanon has called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the continued aggression against southern Lebanon, Israel is not waiting for the outcome of these international contacts, but is escalating its aggression and disregarding international calls to cease this agression. This demonstrates that Israel's bullying is no longer confined to the Arab region or just to Lebanon, but includes the international arena.

If Israel believes that by its aggression it will achieve its aim of swallowing Lebanon, or its southern part, then Israel must believe that it can also achieve this goal by pursuing a policy of confusing the situation and creating troubles for the UN forces, in the hope that it will not be possible to allow Lebanese national forces to defend the country. There is no doubt that when Israel tries to create favorable conditions for achieving its goals, it finds that the security belt it has set up in southern Lebanon will form a springboard for extending its policies, which are founded on aggression, expansion, usurpation of land and disregard for all international pledges and resolutions and for repeated calls by the world public opinion to stop the Zionist danger.

Israel, of course, could not have continued its bullying except with the support of the United States, which views the inflammation of the situation in Lebanon, beginning with the south, as an important factor in bringing about acceptance of the capitulatory treaty and liquidation of the Palestinian cause. This is in accordance with the provisions of the pact concluded by the Camp David parties. Thus we find that whenever there is an exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon, the dangers of an explosion in the area increases and the threat to international peace and security also increases.

While we call on the international community to act to put an end to Israel's repeated aggression against Lebanon, we as Arabs feel the need to take urgent and swift action to save Lebanon and its people from the war of extermination to which they are being subjected by the Zionists and their agents. Although this is primarily the responsibility of all Arabs, it is also the responsibility of the international community represented by the Security Council.

LIBYA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Report on Tito-Al-Qadhdhafi Meetings

LD021544 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] This morning the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito held a meeting in Tripoli.

Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, commander of the popular resistance, ordered that the name Tito be given to a new group of popular resistance volunteers, who graduated today in the town of Ghiryan, in appreciation of President Tito's role as one of the pioneers of popular resistance in the world.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki this morning received Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is currently visiting Libya as a member of the delegation accompanying President Tito. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and methods of strengthening them. They also discussed various issues of common interest and the coordination of both countries' positions on the sixth nonalined summit, to be held in Havana in September.

A meeting was also held this morning at the conference hall of the Foreign Secretariat in Tripoli and was attended by the secretaries for foreign affairs and heavy and light industry; the secretary general of the Foreign Secretariat; the director of the Cooperation Department of the Foreign Secretariat; Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and some members of the Yugoslav delegation accompanying President Tito. Aspects of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Libya and Yugoslavia were discussed.

In his speech at the meeting, Foreign Secretary at-Turayki welcomed the Yugoslav delegation and said that relations between the Arab people of Libya and the Yugoslav people have gone a long way because of the wise policies of President Josip Broz Tito and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and their constant desire to develop and strengthen cooperation in the economic, cultural and scientific fields.

He added that the personal relations between al-Qadhdhafi and President Tito have played an important role in the consolidation of relations between the two friendly peoples.

The foreign secretary pointed out that the recent visit by the leader of the revolution to Yugoslavia had effectively contributed to the development of relations between the two peoples and that the current visit by President Tito will be an important phase and a new step along the road of strengthening existing bilateral relations. At-Turayki said that President Tito's visit has come at an important time for the nonalined group and the peoples of the Third World.

The foreign secretary praised the great and important role played by President Tito and the leader of the revolution in bolstering the nonalined movement in the interests of the liberation movements and peoples struggling for freedom and justice.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec said that President Tito's visit to Libya and his talks with the leader of the revolution will open new fields in the development of bilateral cooperation and will serve to strengthen the countries' common stand toward the liberation struggle of man. He pointed out that the nonalined group is diligently attempting to achieve the liberation of all peoples and their emancipation from imperialism, adding that the existing relations between Libya and Yugoslavia played a major role in strengthening the nonalined movement and contributed to the support of peoples' struggling for freedom and independence.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD032336 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The secretary for heavy industries, Mr. 'Umar al-Muntasir, and the chairman of the Yugoslav side to meetings of the joint Libyan Arab-Yugoslav committee signed today at noon an agreement in the guest palace in Tripoli.

The agreement stipulates cooperation between the two countries especially in health, agriculture and joint companies. It also stipulates the execution of development projects, especially in municipalities in the Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Praises Tito

LD031315 Tripoli JANA in English 0815 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Tripoli, June 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, gave a dinner banquet in honour of the Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito and his accompanying delegation at the guest palace in Tripoli.

It was attended by Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Lieutenant-Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, general secretary and members of the General People's Committee, undersecretaries and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, announced that the talks he held with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito "have enhanced common understanding between us towards international issues."

He said, "Our interest in these issues as well as our concentration in their discussion corresponded with our people's solving general problems."

In a speech delivered at the dinner banquet given in honour of President Tito, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced that, "Our discussion of international detente in particular is due to the people's concern that it may be incomplete or limited to the great powers only." He said that these peoples have feared that detente may be accomplished at their expense, especially after the statement by a U.S. representative at the meetings of NATO council in Brussels to the effect that America's aim is to blackmail the Soviet Union only.

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution warned that this makes us more doubtful about America's true intention behind the idea of detente.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed to the serious deterioration in several regions of the world such as South-West Africa, East Africa, Central and West Africa.

He said, "I mean the armed conflicts which blew up the situation between China and Vietnam, and between Vietnam and Cambodia, as well as the occupation by Tanzania to Uganda, by France to Chad, and by Morocco to the Western Sahara."

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution affirmed that all this puts a great question mark with regard to the meaning of detente.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi then talked about the situation in the Middle East and described it as a graver deterioration due to land, air and sea military attacks waged by the (Israeli) invaders against an independent country, namely Lebanon, and against civilian targets with innocent civilian children and women victims in Lebanese cities and Palestinian camps.

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution stressed that all this affirms to the world the fiction of alleged peace propagated by As-Sadat and terrorist Begin.

He said that that proves to the world that what had taken place at Stable David and thereafter in not a peace treaty but a mean international conspiracy against peace.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi questioned the meaning of peace without the human being. He said that if a human being is slain, then whom will peace be for, and if the Lebanese people and the Palestinian peoples are exterminated, then what peace will this be?

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced that, "We reject peace which protects Israeli invaders only and gives up the safety and security of the Arab peoples."

He affirmed that what had taken place is undoubtedly a conspiracy. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that peace will not be accomplished except by the return of the Palestinian people under the leadership of Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, to Palestine and the establishment of a democratic state.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then turned to the questions of positive neutrality and nonalignment which were already discussed between President Tito and himself.

He said agreement was reached on the necessity of strengthening the nonaligned position by establishing supporting world bodies. He added that this would be necessary for strengthening world peace. He also expressed hope for the success of the Havana conference.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi talked of the possibility of new countries joining the nonaligned movement like Malta, which has been able to divest itself from the Atlantic Alliance and British bases, and Iran, which broke the alliance designed for containing the Soviet Union and which was led by the United States.

The revolution's leader lauded President Tito and the Yugoslav people, welcoming their president's visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and hailing the excellent relations binding both countries. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also saluted Yugoslav friends participating with Libyans in the current transformation plan.

Ending his speech, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said, "Your visit at this particular juncture, which comes for consultation before the convening of the nonaligned conference in Cuba, is viewed as the strengthening of positive neutrality and world peace, not to mention the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries."

Tito Receives Arab Diplomats

LD031330 Tripoli JANA in English 0833 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito yesterday evening received in his guest house headquarters in Tripoli heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The ceremony was attended by the Yugoslav foreign minister and ambassador to the Jamahiriyah, and the director of protocol in the Protocol Secretariat.

Committees Meet 3 June

LD031534 Tripoli JANA in English 0835 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The political committee emanating from the Libyan Arab-Yugoslav talks yesterday evening met at the Foreign Secretariat under the joint chairmanship of the foreign secretary and the Yugoslav minister for external affairs.

The meeting generally discussed world political issues, bilateral relations and methods of bolstering these relations in particular.

The economic, scientific and technical cooperation committee also held a meeting yesterday evening under the joint chairmanship of the secretary for heavy industries and the Yugoslav minister for cooperation. Cooperation between both friendly countries was the general subject of the meeting.

MAURITANIA

PARIS: NEW MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT APPOINTED

LD031620 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moustapha Ould Saleck, president of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Recovery and president of the Mauritanian Republic, has given up his post. Lt Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly succeeds him at the head of the committee and of the Mauritanian state.

President Appeals for Unity

LD032358 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lt Col Mohammed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and Mauritanian president, has made the following address to the nation:

In the name of God the all merciful, the all compassionate; prayers be on his Prophet.

Mauritanian men and women: On the occasion of my appointment by the Military Committee for National Recovery as chairman of the committee and head of state [passage indistinct].

The Military Committee for National Recovery and the government (?will work for checking) the problems facing us. These problems include the restoration of peace in our region and the reconstruction of the national economy.

We need the (?participation) and support of all Mauritanian men and women to achieve this. First of all, we need this participation because of the size of the problems facing us both at home and abroad [words indistinct] and in particular those problems which require vital solutions. The fact is it is impossible to imagine that all the problems can be resolved at once [words indistinct] we need the support of all Mauritanians. Relying on the support of our people [words indistinct]. We are confident of the future and of our ability to overcome all our problems. I pray to God to guide our steps on the path of peace and of the good of the Mauritanian nation as a whole.

Peace be with you.

Prime Minister Announces New Government

OW040346 Hong Kong AFP in English 0318 GMT 4 Jun 79 OW

[Excerpts] Nouakchott, June 4, (AFP)--Mauritania's new prime minister, Colonel Khouna Ould Heydalla, yesterday announced the make-up of his 15-man government, in which he doubles as defence minister. Most of its members were in the previous administration of Colonel Ahmed Ould Bouceif, who was killed in a plane crash last month, although many have switched portfolios.

The full list of the new Mauritanian Government was as follows:

Premier and defence minister: Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla
Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Ahmed Ould Abdallah
Justice: Yedali Ould Sheikh
Interior: Colonel Dia Amadou
Finance and Trade: Ahmed Ould Zein
Planning and Fisheries: Major Moulaye Ould Boukhreiss
Supply and Transport: Major Hann Amadou
Industry and Mines: Mohamed el Moktar Ould Zamel
Rural Development: Ba Oumar
Information, Culture, Posts and Telecommunications: Colonel Ahmed Mahmoud Ould el Hussein
Civil Service and Training of Cadres: Yahya Ould Menkouss
Education: Colonel Mohamed Ould ba Ould Abdel Kader
Health, Labour and Social Affairs: Diagana Youssouf
Youth, Sports, Handicrafts and Tourism: Major Thiam el Hadj
Minister Attached to the Military Committee of National Salvation: Colonel Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi.

GAZA IMAM, SUPPORTER OF TREATY, MURDERED 1 JUNE

TA020514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The imam of Gaza, Shaykh Hashim al-Khuzandar was murdered last night. He was stabbed by someone near his home. The assailant fled.

About 2 months ago an earlier attempt was made to murder the 70-year old imam. The police believe that the murder was political. Al-Khuzandar had enemies among extremist circles. After As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, he initiated a delegation which visited Cairo to congratulate President as-Sadat, but after the attempted assassination he issued a statement against Israel and called for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

2 June Funeral

TA021220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 2 Jun 79 TA

[Text] About 2,000 Gaza inhabitants attended the funeral of the town imam, Shaykh Hashim al-Khuzandar this afternoon. He was assassinated last night. Our correspondent 'Ezra Yanuv says that the central leaders of the Gaza Strip were conspicuously absent and only the imam's associates, the supporters of the Egyptian president's political line, were present.

The Israeli administration was represented by two officers: a lieutenant colonel and a colonel.

The members of the family said that they would avenge the imam's death. They claim that he is the first victim of the discussion over the autonomy and self-rule in the Gaza District.

The Gaza police report that no suspect has been detained so far, but that the laboratory for criminal identification has completed its work in the area and the investigation is continuing.

CABINET DISCUSSES TERRORISM, AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

TA031839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 3 Jun 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpt] The Cabinet devoted attention today to another matter connected with the territories: Defense Minister Weizman said that the murder of the Gaza Strip imam will lead to hardening in the positions of moderate circles in the territories due to the fear of terrorism they will be seized with. Justice Minister Tamir said in this connection that the government should see that law is imposed in the territories. According to Tamir, phenomena of Jews rioting in the territories should be prevented; phenomena such as breaking into Arab residents houses in Hebron and uprooting vines near Qiryat Arba' should be prevented and speedy action should be taken to find the people responsible.

The ministers in charge of conducting the autonomy negotiations convened after the Cabinet meeting. The position consolidated in this consultation is that in the near future Israel will aspire to having the negotiations held between the full Israeli and Egyptian delegations and not in subcommittees as the Egyptians desire. The ministers who participated in the meeting expressed the view that it is impossible to separate the subjects to be discussed in the autonomy negotiations because they are all interconnected.

Minister Josef Burg said that in the coming 2 months meetings will be held once every 2 weeks, in Alexandria and Herzliyya alternately. On Wednesday Minister Burg leaves for Egypt for 2 days of talks with the Egyptian prime minister, Dr Mustafa Khalil, to determine the timetable and agenda of the autonomy discussions and negotiations.

Further Details

TA031656 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet today rejected the deputy prime minister's appeal with regard to the location of the Elon More settlement. In addition, the government approved the trips to Egypt of the deputy prime minister, the foreign minister and the interior minister.

The Cabinet coopted the director general of the Interior Ministry, Hayim Kubersky, and the prime minister's military secretary, Efrayim Poran, to the delegation negotiating the autonomy issue.

On another matter: The government took note of the appointment of a committee headed by former Justice Max Kennet that will look into the lessons to be drawn from the implementation of the Asher committee recommendations concerning the conflicting interests of ministers duties and their private businesses. The justice minister will shortly report to the Cabinet about a special temporary arrangement about the agriculture minister's farm.

Defense Budget Increased

TA030747 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Jun 79 p 2 TA

[By Josef Pri'el]

[Text] Last week, the Cabinet decided to increase the defense budget by 21.76 billion Israeli pounds. This would increase the total state budget to 320 billion pounds.

Out of the increase, 10.8 billion pounds will be allocated for the construction of the Negev airfields, 5.376 billion will be directed to other needs and another 5 billion pounds have been slated for the Sinai evacuation and for the Negev redeployment.

The money for this budget increase will come from U.S. financing (a total of 16.76 billion pounds) and from a 5 billion pound addition to the budget, which will come from cuts in other budgets. The Cabinet endorsed the additional half billion pound addition to the budget for settlement in the territories, to be financed from the cuts in other items.

These decisions will be submitted by the finance minister to the Knesset Finance Committee for approval.

The DAVAR correspondent notes that these Cabinet decisions, as well as other decisions, have not been publicized with the Cabinet decision on the new economic policy. Through these resolutions, the Cabinet has adopted the 5-year plan worked out by the Finance Ministry's economic planning authority.

Several other draft resolutions submitted by the finance minister were not approved by the Cabinet. The most outstanding of these rejected resolutions is the proposal to ask Minister Moshe Nisim to look into the structure of the Cabinet ministries and consequently submit to the Cabinet proposals for reorganizing and improving their efficiency.

The Cabinet also rejected the proposal to examine the rate of the cost of living increment and the income tax scales for the increase in the consumer proce index as part of the negotiations with the Histadrut on future wage agreements.

It has been reported from the Finance Ministry that these proposals would be discussed at a future Cabinet session.

DIRECTORS GENERAL COMMITTEE SUBMITS RECOMMENDATIONS

TA030959 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Jun 79 p 11 TA

[By Xojed Granot--MA'ARIV correspondent on Arab affairs]

[Text] There were three principles guiding the Directors General Committee in its recommendations for future relations between Israel and Egypt; first--performance should be given to a gradual development of relations; second--great consideration should be given to the Egyptian sensibilities; and, third--preference should be given to direct dialog with the Egyptians on every issue over communications via a third party.

The general evaluation of Egypt's position on the issue of normalization is that the Egyptians also prefer a gradual process and are showing great sensitivity toward the development of these relations. They do not want an Israeli presence in the territories to be transferred to their sovereignty (apart from the most essential presence) nor are they interested, at this stage, in direct economic cooperation, but rather in Israeli assistance in obtaining aid for Egypt from international elements.

The committee's document determines that the Foreign Ministry will be in charge of the relations with Egypt, as with other countries, and will coordinate activities with the other ministries. The two subcommittees of the Directors General Committee, one for matters of finance and economy, and the second for matters of society and culture, will continue to collect information and will submit recommendations in coordination with the Foreign Ministry.

Below is a brief outline of the recommendations by the Directors General Committee:

Of 3,500 Sinai inhabitants who were employed in Israel, 1,500 were involved in organized employment by the Ministry of Labor (35 percent were employed in construction, 15 percent in agriculture, 15 percent in industry and 35 percent in services and hotels.) Egypt has made it plain that it is prepared to allow workers from Sinai to continue to work in Israel, at least until other sources of employment are found.

Accordingly, the committee recommends:

--The workers from Sinai will be able to continue organized work in Israel. Compensation will be paid to the organized workers who wish to cease their employment. A work card will be supplied to those who continue to work in Israel as is the custom for inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria. The two border crossing stations at (Bir Lahfan) and (Bir Gafgefa) will serve as the workers crossing.

--The committee recommends explaining to Egypt that if the employment in Israel of workers is ceased--their return to work at a later date will not be guaranteed.

Al-'Arish lands: The committee recommends permitting 800 families to continue to cultivate lands outside the interim line as a gesture toward Egypt.

Electricity: The Egyptians want a continuation of electricity supplies to Al-'Arish for 3-4 months; the committee recommends granting this request and drawing up accounts between the two countries.

Water: It has been determined that the Egyptians will continue to supply water to IDF installations in the area from the wells in Al-'Arish. The Egyptians will operate the pumping installations themselves, and in the event of a breakdown, they will alert the Meqorot [Israeli water company] company.

The committee agreed on the establishment of three border crossing stations: the Al-'Arish terminal, the (Bir Lahfan) terminal and the (Bir Gafgefa) road.

The Al-'Arish terminal: This terminal will be the only one where passage of civilian and transport vehicles will be permitted. It will be a temporary terminal--for 3 years--until the establishment of the new terminal on the international border in the Pithat Shalom area. It will be run by the Ministry of the Interior and it will be a civilian terminal with all that that involves, not military.

Border control: While the Al-'Arish terminal will be civilian, the two other terminals will be controlled by the IDF and will be used for the crossing of workers from Sinai (in the format of the good fence--although smaller). The committee recommends that the minister of justice also declare that these terminals are the same as border crossing stations.

Crossing by people: The committee recommends that, for the purpose of crossing the border, the following will be needed:

--Israeli citizens will need a passport, an inhabitant's exit form and a valid entry permit.

--Egyptian citizens will need a passport plus a permit.

--Citizens of Jordan, Judaea and Samaria will need a crossing card in use today.

--Inhabitants of Sinai who will be under Israeli rule will need exit cards, an identification certificate and confirmation of service and employment.

--Tourists will need a passport.

--Citizens of Arab countries will be covered by the rules in effect at the other entry points into Israel.

Granting of permits: The committee recommends that crossing permits be given at the border crossings or at the airfield, in accordance with prior lists which will be exchanged between the two countries. "For this purpose a member of the Ministry of the Interior with a consular function" will be stationed at the border crossing.

Duty arrangements: The committee recommends that duty will be determined at the same rates as at the other entry points into Israel.

Exchange of currency: The committee recommends establishing a branch of an Israeli bank in the border stations for the exchange of currency.

Vehicle crossing: The committee recommends that heavy transport be subject to the safety codes demanded in Israel. Paid transport will travel in both countries only in local vehicles and there will be free traffic by private vehicles.

Nation and international driving licenses will be honored.

Police: There will be cooperation between the Israeli and Egyptian police at the border crossing on issues of police and crimeprevention.

Communications: At the first stage a direct radio link will be established via Sinai, with 23 channels. This is in accordance with the agreement between the directors general of the ministries of communications. Postal and communications arrangements will also be developed by sea,air and land between the two countries.

Air transport: The committee recommends that until the signing of an air agreement between the two countries (in accordance with the agreement, 6 months from the completion of the withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line) the companies of both countries will be permitted to run air services between them and will be given crossing and landing rights for the technical requirements of the planes of both countries. Shipping vessels of both countries will be permitted to enter the ports of the two countries and will be given fueling services and supplied with rescue services.

The committee recommends the following order of priorities for links with Egypt: official contacts, public contacts, press contacts and international congresses, scientific and cultural links, tourist agents and, finally, restricted tourism. The Foreign Ministry will be the coordinator of these links.

Tourism: The committee assumes that with the opening of the border mass tourism will not be permitted and it may even be that the Egyptians will want to impose stricter restrictions than those Israel will ask for. The committee does not recommend demanding mutuality in this sphere or demanding that everyone who wants to go to Egypt present confirmation of the location of lodging there. The committee also recommends encouraging joint tourism by foreign tourists through combined tours.

Labor: Taking into consideration the fact that Egypt has a surplus of manpower, the committee recommends insuring that the opening of the border "will not alter the structure of employment in Israel" and also recommends applying the principle of not bringing foreign workers to Israel (except for the workers from the Al-'Arish area).

Imports and exports: The committee estimates that varied commercial activity will not be permitted because of economic and other pressures. It recommends imposing duties on imports from Egypt, restricting the export of subsidized goods to Egypt and encouraging the participation of Israeli companies in international tenders in Egypt.

Scientific links: The committee recommends a gradual strengthening of the scientific ties between the two countries and indicates that there is a wide field of action for this. At the first stage it recommends concentrating on holding a congress of scientists.

Education and Culture: "Because of the emotional foundations" involved in this issue, it is recommended that its implementation be slow and controlled. In the field of culture "the appearance of representative Israeli artistic bodies in Egypt should be aimed at the philharmonic, "Habima' [Israel's national theater] and so on and preference should not be given to light entertainment. In the field of education first priority should be given to a joint examination of textbooks and afterward a recommendation should be made on exchanges of Hebrew and Arabic teachers.

Religion: The adoption of the Jewish community in Egypt, an examination of the situation of the Torah schools and synagogues and, with regard to the Christian faith, encouragement of the resumption of Christian pilgrimages to Israel.

Legislation: The committee recommends changing the clauses in the law where Egypt is defined as an "enemy country" with all this involves.

The water line from El-Tur to Ofira: The committee recommends holding negotiations with Egypt over the fact that an Israeli technical team should be able to continue to run the water installations in El-Tur and the water line to Ofira, while promising to supply water to El-Tur. Alternatively, Israel will propose the establishment of a joint team under the responsibility of the Israeli team.

Tourism and nature reserves: The evacuation to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line will include the transfer to Egypt of several tourist sites in Sinai. The committee recommends guaranteeing free approach to Santa Katerina and southern Sinai, by land and air (touching down at Santa Katerina) and also continuing the activity of the Tzuqei-David field school and also the continuation of the use of Han Horev.

As a general rule, the committee recommends aspiring to direct contact between the government ministries of both countries to advance cooperation in the different spheres.

Economics: The committee notes the Egyptian sensibilities and restricted potential for economic cooperation because of the economic limitations in both countries. It recommends continuing the activity of the subcommittee for economics, finance and trade.

Foreign trade: In the committee's estimation, the potential for Israeli exports to Egypt is $100 million and Israeli imports, $20-30 million. It notes the fear of cheap imports from Egypt and the "flooding" of the Israeli market by cheap products and also cheap labor and recommends close control, in cooperation with the Egyptians, over those in both countries who want to export and import, as well as the establishment of a joint committee to handle trade matters.

Joint production: The committee notes the Egyptian sensitivity to a display of "technological superiority" by Israel and the "socio-economic implications in Israel" because of a cheap labor force from Egypt. Accordingly, it recommends a scrupulous screening of requests for authorization of Israeli investments in Egypt. This should be examined not only in accordance with the amount of economic merit, but also with consideration for "the creation of points of friction."

Payment arrangements: The committee proposes that the two main banks of Israel and Egypt open mutual accounts to eliminate payments. The committee also states that at the first stage there is no economic justification for opening Israeli banks in Egypt.

Tourism: The committee notes the shortage of tourism and reasonably-priced hospitality services in Egypt and estimates the potential for Israeli tourists to Egypt at about 300,000 a year. It also notes the Egyptian fear of "a flood of Israeli tourists" and also the fear of the behavior of the "ugly Israeli" in Egypt. Because of this, it recommends, among other things, making a distinction between actual tourism in Egypt and tourism to Sinai.

In the long run the committee recommends examining the possibilities for travel to Egypt by private vehicles, the opening of tourist offices in Cairo and Alexandria and the mutual opening of tourist agency branches.

Economic projects: The committee recommends that the two countries need great external aid and enumerates several recommendations for joint economic projects:

--A Middle East development fund which would grant loans for the development of joint projects and, first and foremost, for the establishment of an infrastructure for regional transportation, a regional telecommunications network and joint energy plants. This must be combined with a "Marshall plan" for the development of Egypt.

--The establishment of a free trade zone in Sinai, between Sharm ash-Shaykh and Yamit with the participation of Israel, Egypt, the United States and Saudi Arabia.

--The development of joint tourism and the establishment of a joint committee for this purpose among Israel, Egypt and the United States, with the participation of private investors.

Health: The committee notes the fact that Egypt's problems are mainly in the field of "primary medicine" because of the large population and expects pressure by Egyptian patients. Among the joint projects it proposes are: preventive medicine, training of professional manpower, exchanges of students and lecturers, medical and basic research education. The export possibilities focus on medicines, explanatory material and sophisticated medical equipment.

Religion: The committee recommends mutual religious studies in universities in both countries in cooperation with the universities themselves.

FOREIGN MINISTER DAYAN DEPARTS FOR EGYPT

TA040709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 4 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan took off for Egypt about 10 minutes ago in an Israel aircraft industry 'Aravah airplane. He will meet with his Egyptian counterpart Butrus Ghali and with Prime Minister of Egypt Mustafa Khalil.

POLITICAL SITUATION DISCUSSED BY KNESSET MEMBERS

TA021345 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 2 Jun 79 TA

[Program on the political situation in Israel including excerpts of interviews with Knesset members and party figures read by anchorman, occasionally interspersed with questions presented by an unidentified correspondent, within the framework of the special "Elections 1981" program, date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Anchorman] Has the Israeli political system reached the moment of truth spoken of since the Six-Day War? How do the Likud, Alinement and NRP leaders get along with their traditional positions? How will the marginal groups in the political map act? What will the impact of the peace treaty with Egypt be on the next elections?

Herut Movement member Minister David Levi estimates that the arrangement with Egypt was possible thanks to the Cabinet's desire to examine a new plan to solve the conflict, a plan which has proved itself worthy.

[Levi] The Herut Movement, within the Likud, has one territorial principle, which is: Judaea and Samaria. As for the Sinai, we have said--and this also appears in the Likud platform--we must make sure that the Sinai no longer constitutes a nest for terrorism and that this is the territorial basis on which it is possible to compromise in return for peace, but not for any kind of a partial arrangement. If it were not for this step, we would not have reached peace. It does not constitute a foundation for an arrangement with our other neighbors. It is, I believe, a separate arrangement. What applies to the Sinai, in my view, is not applicable to Judaea and Samaria.

[Anchorman] If proposals are raised at the Cabinet for concessions in Eretz Yisra'el territories, they would result in deep traumas in the Herut Movement, Minister Levi told us: In which case I shall initiate an explosion in the movement and will not shun breaking off traditional partnerships.

Will the Cabinet's position regarding Judaea and Samaria endanger the continuation of normalization with Egypt? MK Rabin thinks that Israel is strong enough to withstand outside pressure, and that this will continue at least until the November 1981 elections. Egypt, in his opinion, has a central interest in realizing its achievement from Camp David and that is why the Egyptians will not scuttle the autonomy talks, at least not until the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai is completed.

[Rabin] The essence of the revisionist fight is Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip: Western Eretz Yisra'el. and I think--and also believe--that politically, too, this is the right move today domestically. The test will be to what extent standing firm on this would indeed bring about an end to the normalization, to what extent this stubbornness would bring about a deterioration of the relations with the United States--which I do no foresee before the U.S. presidential elections, that is, November 1980.

[Anchorman] Rabin thinks the autonomy involves the danger of becoming the nucleus for a Palestinian state. Later in the process, Israel should strive to find an alternative solution.

[Rabin] Despite King Husayn's declarations and statements made by other Cabinet figures in Jordan, I do not believe that Jordan fails to understand the danger to itself rising from the existence of a Palestinian state. Today, the possibility of incorporating Jordan in the political process with Egypt, to a large extent--though not exclusively--is denied by Israel. Egypt has declared--and this is clear to us--that its positions are: A total withdrawal, the partition of Jerusalem. Jordan could have joined the negotiations on the basis of the same differences of opinion with Israel, but on condition that the Israeli Cabinet says: You shall get something in return. As for the question of how much, we shall decide that at the end of the interim period.

Nor do I believe that a solution to the Palestinian problem can be found with the help of the autonomy, because a solution which does not include the 500,000 or 600,000 refugees in Lebanon and Syria will leave a fermenting element which will poison peace. Jordan was previously prepared and, in my opinion, will also be prepared in the future, to regard itself as the party responsible for the solution of this problem as well--first and foremost east of the Jordan river.

[Anchorman] The significance of the Golan Heights for the everyday security in the Galilee and the Bet She'an Valley is almost undisputed.

Minister David Levi emphasizes that although the heights do not constitute part of Eretz Yisra'el according to our conception: As a resident of Bet She'an I have firsthand information on its geographic advantage. MK Talmi also says that we should not withdraw from the Golan Heights.

Yitzhaq Rabin, who was the commander of the northern command, is aware of the psychological and practical stress which the Golan Heights imposes on the inhabitants of the Galilee and the valley. That is why he thinks we should not withdraw from the Golan Heights, even within the framework of a peace treaty with Syria. At the same time, he emphasizes:

[Rabin] As far as Israel's security and a guarantee of its very existence are concerned, the Rafah approaches seem to me perhaps even more important than the Golan Heights.

[Anchorman] How will the differences of opinion within the existing political frameworks affect their future? There was talk in the liberal movement of going to the elections separately. After the prime minister had announced that he would lead the Likud in the 1981 elections, the idea was abandoned, yet it was not totally overruled. In one of the recent party executive meetings, it was unanimously decided to reject Herut's proposal that the branches of the two parties be operated jointly.

The liberals are eyeing an axis position, as held by the historic MAPAI. One of the central activists told us: Perhaps we will be a small party, but we may determine who will be in power in the future.

Party leader Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich's view is different:

[Ehrlich] In my opinion, three directions--or perhaps three political frameworks--are being consolidated; the Alinement on the one hand, on the other hand the Likud, which needs additional cohesiveness. This federative bloc's lifespan is limited, it does not last forever. That means that sooner or later we shall have to think about changing the system which is slowly degenerating because, like everything else, this system is also growing older. The bloc also needs to be cleaned from within, to remove all the weeds that grew along the Likud's path toward consolidation--and there are such weeds, some of which have gone of their own accord, some are withdrawing and some still need to go--those which have not found their place in the Likud. Therefore I would say these are the two large consolidated political centers. Yet they still need further consolidation. In the middle is the NRP and everything else does not count.

[Anchorman] In its national positions, the NRP is growing farther from the axis in the political map, but it maintains its ideological uniqueness. At the same time, Dr Ben-Me'ir thinks that the party could participate in any future governmental coalition.

[Ben-Me'ir] I don't think there are any substantive ideological differences between the Likud and the Alinement. Such differences could have existed at some point, but today they no longer exist. It is like the Republicans and the Democrats in the United States. Inside each body there are greater differences than between the two bodies. It is not like previous times any more, these are no longer ideological differences, but the question of who could do the job better. That's all. To a large extent it has also become a personal matter. On the other hand, the NRP of course represents a unique ideology: We have a world view about the Jewish character of the State of Israel.

This is our raison d'etre, this is our right for existence and the cause for our existence, and we have been trying to apply this thought in all the problems which the country is facing. In essence, the NRP is a party which knows its duty--and I say this with all sincerity and integrity--and wants to see itself part of the power or the government. This is not bad.

[Anchorman] The large blocs are encountering difficulties over the leadership problem. In the liberals there will be a bitter confrontation over the party leadership and Simha Ehrlich's retirement from political activity is not far away, as he discloses:

[Ehrlich] I think that a job such as the finance minister, and especially in our country, is a job which erodes a person. And since I do not regard myself as someone whose calling was to be a finance minister, it is by chance that the job was placed in my hands and I could not object. I think that the job I am fulfilling is a heavy and extremely responsible job. It is enough that I donate one term of office from my life and I have no ambition to fulfill that position another term. I will say that after what I have been experiencing in this job, I am seeking a job which provides some quiet.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] And does this also apply to retiring from the Cabinet?

[Ehrlich] This is very possible. It is possible that the Likud will remain in power and I will remain a Knesset member. Perhaps I will also decide not to go to the Knesset after having served there for three terms. Perhaps I shall seek a more economic orientated and less political public activity.

REPORT ON QIRYAT ARBA'-HEBRON RELATIONS DETAILED

TA012036 [Editorial Report TA] Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew at 1825 GMT on 1 June carries an "in depth report" on relations between the Jews and Arabs in Qiryat Arba' and Hebron, in the wake of several incidents there. The report is entitled "Coexistence, How?" and was prepared by correspondents Rafiq Halabi and Uri Goldstein.

The report opens with pictures of the house in Hebron that was broken into and whose inhabitants were attacked by Jews on 26 May. The residents claim that inhabitants of Qiryat Arba' perpetrated the attack and the victims had identified one of the assailants from photographs at the military government.

The camera then shows pictures of the fence surrounding Qiryat Arba' and armed guards at the gate. Describing the scene the correspondent says: "The gates to Qiryat Arba' are a few meters from the Arab houses, and are guarded day and night by IDF soldiers. The fences and the guns are a defense of coexistence--successful coexistence, according to the residents of Qiryat Arba'."

Yosi Dayan, the director general of Rabbi Kahana's movement and a resident of Qiryat Arba', is interviewed and maintains that a state of war exists between the Jews and Arabs and that"if we are not aggressive we will be kicked out of here."

Pictures of an Arab vineyard whose vines were recently cut down by "unknown persons" are then shown and one of the owners of the vineyard who is questioned about the incident says that he will have "problems" if he gives answers.

Yosi Dayan justifies the attack on the vineyard and the Arab house in Hebron but refuses to say whether he participated in the attacks or not.

Pictures of the Hadassah building, which has been occupied for the past 4 weeks by women and children from Qiryat Arba' are then shown and the correspondent says that "a short while ago they told a Cabinet minister that in being satisfied with Qiryat Arba' a serious mistake was made. In this way the idea of Jewish settlement in Hebron was strangled. This mistake will be corrected henceforth."

The correspondent describes Hebron as not having a large intelligentsia nor a large reservoir of terrorists. "Hebron is an extremely religious town." He maintains that coexistence "appears" to be taking place, however he goes on to say that the residents of Hebron maintain that "this coexistence is an Israeli invention." A Qiryat Arba' resident, interviewed in the Hebron street expresses the belief that coexistence does exist while an Arab interviewed nearby denied this.

Alyaqim Ha'etzni, a prominent resident of Qiryat Arba', maintains that when the Arabs are interviewed they feel that they have to toe the extreme Arab line because they are afraid of repercussions. However, he maintains that Qiryat Arba' is "an excellent example" of coexistence between Jews and Arabs.

Describing the fact that 16 incidents have been recorded in Judaea and Samaria recently involving Jews and Arabs, the correspondent maintains that "very few of the incidents have been solved."

The correspondents then visited the commercial center of Qiryat Arba', but they were not allowed in. The correspondent says "it transpired that between 10 and 15 Arab children under the age of 13 were being employed at the plant, probably without a license." Elderly workers interviewed by the correspondent refuse to answer these accusations and when a worker begins to speak another can be seen pushing him away from the correspondent. Several Arab children can be seen running away behind the plant.

The correspondent concludes his report as follows: "Qiryat Arba' is the arrowhead of Gush Emunim. The inhabitants believe that Hebron belongs to the Jews and this should be realized not necessarily through violence, but through a government order. However, there are extremists who think otherwise, and if these attack the extremists in Hebron the danger of a conflagration is very high."

TERRORIST BOAT SUNK BY PATROL 4 JUN

TA040834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Jun 79 TA

[Text] A terrorist boat which was on its way to strike at Israel was sunk during the night near Rosh Haniqra. The IDF spokesman reports that the terrorist squad was in a fast racing boat and a navy boat came across it during a routine patrol. In the exchange of fire, the racing boat was sunk and as far as is known all the terrorists who were on it were drowned.

FIRST IMMIGRANT FROM EGYPT ARRIVES VIA AL-'ARISH

TA011708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Today the first immigrant from Egypt, Mrs Mandelbaum, arrived by land via the Al-'Arish border post. The Egyptians allowed her to pass through the border post after Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman intervened on her behalf.

REVOLUTIONARY COURT ISSUES MESSAGE ON U.S. SENATE

LD011600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Iran has issued its seventh message concerning the recent resolution of the U.S. Senate. Part of this message which addresses itself to the U.S. senators, reads: You people who start yelling in such a way for the sake of the execution of justice, you will certainly be more greatly affected by tyranny. If the sweet-tasting drink of justice seems bitter and distasteful to you, the bitter and foul tasting poison of oppression will taste a thousand times more unpleasant to you.

We do not forget the decisive and crushing position of Imam Khomeyni during the period of the leadership of the antishah struggles. During that time, without any hesitation, he used to say that the shah must go, the Pahlavi family must go, the regency council must go, the monarchical system must go, the non-Islamic republic must go, Bakhtiar must go, the United States must go, the Soviet Union and others must go. All this caused a number of faithful friends and even those closest to him to murmur: why is so much devisiveness and resistance needed? At times, they even got hurt and would say that all this couldn't be done, the load wouldn't be carried home. Our best answer to them was that if you get worried and hurt at the martydrom of a few brothers and the shedding of the blood of some strata of the society and are frightened of such devisiveness in the struggle against the regime, don't you think that if the struggle subsided and if the nation's resolve were weakened and the regime were reestablished and engaged in another slaughter and assassinated all the religious leaders you would be more--indeed a thousand times more--worried and g grieved and frightened. If this is so, why don't you resist the weakness which is aroused in you by the extent of decisiveness and the executionof justice?

If today we get hurt at the verdicts of the revolutionary courts, what will our condition be in the future in the face of traitorous assassinations? Let the Red Cross be dissatisfied. Let human rights advocates chant sweet melodies in the U.S. Senate. If today a person who has sown corruption on earth is punished, it is obvious that the human rights, U.S.-style, will moan and bewail. All of us know this. But let us also know that when such people like Professor Motahhari and Professor Hashemi became targets of bullets the same Western human rights advocates laughed from the bottom of their hearts and smiles of victory appeared on their faces.

When 100 frightened sparrows are perched upon a branch, as soon as you shoot one or two of these sparrows, not one remains. We have shot one or two criminals and have gotten rid of the rest of them by terrorizing them. Of course, this is a terror which is right and in accordance with justice, for the Koran says: We will create a great terror in the hearts of the nonbelievers. This is why every verdict of the court which is issued accordance to justice and has thrown a person like Hoveyda upon the dust also causes all the other Hoveydas to hide as a blind mouse which creeps under the earth hides. Every decisive and just verdict which causes the execution of a person like Shahin, the torturer of the joint committee, will cause other people like Shahin and other vultures like him who are sitting in hiding waiting for the time when they can get the opportunity of revenge, to find it much preferable to flee and shut themselves up in such a way as though they have been buried for years. This is exactly what Imam Khomeyni has said. He has added nothing and detracted nothing from what he has been saying all along. In his view, a person who is still sowing corruption on earth is corrupt and his crime has not changed. If it is proved that a person has sown corruption on earth and is guilty according to the Islamic laws and standards and his crime is proved, then there is no room for hesitation in executing the divine punishment.

The only thing is that more attention should be paid to proving and investigating the crimes. Also, keeping in mind the true advisability of certain actions in this particular juncture of the Islamic revolution and by using Khomeyni's prerogative as the representative of the hidden imam, he has said that when it is proper, right and just certain reductions in punishment should be considered, provided it is in keeping with Islamic judicial principles.

If a person has taken part in inflicting torture, even if this torture has not led to the death of the victim, he should be punished, he should be tortured; and if his role in SAVAK justifies his execution, then he should be executed. If it is proven that a person has plundered or wasted the wealth of a nation with an effective and extensive design and has indulged in wastefulness on a large scale, then he is also subject to God's decisive punishment. What is most important to the imam is the fear of God, the Almighty, the blessed; and in a different sense he is aware of the sensitive and weighty responsibility of being an imam. It was the same awareness that existed so deeply in the hearts of the imams of Islam and made them feel very worried and responsible about what happened around them.

In the message, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Iran refers to the decisiveness of the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, concerning those who have sown corruption on earth, and says: Imam Khomeyni has never had any hesitation concerning all those who have been the ringleaders of disbelief and the fountainheads of public corruption and who have deliberately and knowingly wasted the human and natural resources of the country on a large scale. This decisiveness is a definite quality of a person who wishes to walk in Ali's footsteps. Ali, when he was faced with innocent people, said that he was ready to be chained and placed upon thorns and dragged upon the ground, and when he faced those who indulged in tyranny and those who were the ringleaders of disbelief and those who waged war against God and sowed corruption on earth said: quench the thirst of the swords with blood so that your thirst for water may be quenched. If he showed forgiveness, it was done from the position of strength and with full satisfaction that the guilty person had been punished for his crime; or else there were special reasons for his forgiveness. It is the same Ali who on another occasion said: Today the sword of God is drawn on you wicked people in the form of Ali, the son of Abu-Taleb. In another place, addressing his friends, Ali said: I am not sad that the wicked people show such zeal and dedication in their wrong and false actions, but your silence and meekness in defense of truth, justice and humanity twists my heart.

Therefore, if Islam is the religion of mercy and of the sword, we should see when and against whom mercy should be used, and when and against whom the sword. Due to the reaction that the U.S. Senate and Zionism have showed toward the verdicts of the courts, the courts have realized that they have not gone wrong. It is the hearts of the enemies of God, the hearts of unbelief that have felt the pain, and for that we thank God.

KHOMEYNI WARNS IRANIANS NOT TO MISUSE FREEDOM

LD012252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Some navy and air force personnel from Bandar-'Abbas were received by the imam at 1000 today. Marching in front of his house afterwards, adorned with placards, they announced their solidarity with the Islamic revolution led by Imam Khomeyni.

Imam Khomeyni thanked them and said to them: "In the name of God I thank you, gentlemen, who have come so far to meet us, and I am glad that we can talk face to face. We have left the past behind us, and this was very lucky. But we should not keep looking behind. The future, and knowing what we should do now are important. What is certain is that we are also bound by God's will. Our duty at present, when agitators do not want to allow our movement to fructify, is that we should neutralize their conspiracies.

Hitherto, we have gained freedom, and all of you have now come freely from your homes and we are meeting here; but before now this freedom did not exist either for you or for us. We are now free and freedom is a great God-given blessing.

We have to see, now that we are free, whether we are misusing this freedom or whether we are taking legitimate advantage of it. What should we do with this gift which God the blessed, the almighty, gave us and set us free. Are we using this freedom for the good of the country and Islam, or are we using this freedom against religion and the will of God? We are now all on trial. Different strata of society from the clergy to the universities, from the air force to the army and the navy, businessmen, the Islamic country, the borders of the Islamic country and the tribesmen of Iran, we are all free now and God is trying us with this blessing, namely freedom.

If we use freedom in its own course, for the good of the nation and for the good of Islam, and in the service of the country, we will come out of the trial victorious. But if, God forbid, we use freedom against the course of the country and Islam and act against Islamic discipline, and cause chaos; and if we should stop following rules and regulations because we are free, and do not follow any of the Islamic and national rules, then we have used freedom against the course of the nation. You should take care to come out of this freedom, this trial session, victorious. If a clergyman like myself, when set free violates the freedom of his friends and those working under him and acts against the course of the movement and the course of the nation, then he has committed treason against this freedom which God, the blessed and the almighty, has granted him. If you military brothers who have found freedom now start misusing this freedom and act against the course of the nation and the country, and stop following the set disciplines, then you, like me, have failed this trial and, God forbid, have committed treason. Protect this God-given gift and do not commit treason against it. You are free, therefore use freedom for the good of the country and the nation.

Freedom does not mean that everybody can do as he pleases. For example, people should not sell smuggled goods or overcharge people, or cause havoc on the borders and break discipline, or change the direction of rules and regulations of the nation and Islam. Freedom is delineated by regulations. Regulations should be preserved. You are free and nobody is allowed to enforce limitations on you. But the regulations should be obeyed by everybody. I, living here, and you who are living on the borders, we should both obey the regulations. We should preserve the discipline and the course set for us and for you so that, God willing, we can return the country back to normal. If I, living here, should violate the regulations and the person living in Tehran should violate the regulations and the person living on the border should violate the regulation, then, God forbid, we have committed ingratitude towards this God-given blessing, and God forbid, it will be taken away from us and we will return to the situation as it was in previous years and previous problems.

You, gentlemen, over there, and we here, and all the nation wherever they might be, should all use freedom properly. We should all follow the regulations set by the religion and our wisdom in our action and our life. I thank you, my dear friends, my children who live on the borders and work very hard there, and serve Islam and your country in this warm weather; and I hope that you will guard the borders and will not allow any smuggled goods to enter the country, especially smuggled arms and narcotics which are harmful for our country. You yourself should start acting to prevent these problems.

May God grant all of you good fortune and good health and prosperity and health and may God consider you to be among the devotees of Islam. God bless you all.

KHOMEYNI: 5 JUNE TO BE DAY OF NATIONAL MOURNING

LD022124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] "His great eminence the Ayatollah has issued a statement, announcing that 5 June is to be a day of national mourning." In 1963, many people were killed and injured during riots in Tehran and other cities from 4 to 7 June to protest at the government's reform program. The same day Ayatollah Khomeyni's arrest in the holy city of Qom became known in Tehran, resulting in huge demonstrations in Tehran.

INA: TALEQANI DISINTERESTED IN PRESIDENTIAL POSITION

JN021443 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Tehran, 2 June--Ayatollah Taleqani, a high-ranking clergyman in Tehran, has declared that he will not nominate himself to the post of president of the republic and that he does not consider this post in his interest.

Taleqani said in statements published today that he does not believe that it is in the interest of clergymen to assume government post and that "mosques are their best refuge." He asserted that the duty of clergymen is to guide the people toward doing good.

TEHRAN NOTES 'SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES' NEAR MONTAZERI'S HOUSE

LD021235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following suspicious activities by some people which had been observed the previous day within and around the house of Ayatollah Montazeri, at 2300 last night five people appeared on the roof of the house of the ayatollah. Faced with the vigilance and readiness of the Revolutionary Guards who were stationed in his house, they fled. However, it is reported that the guardians succeeded in capturing one of these people.

AFP REPORTS ATTACK ON KHALKHALI'S HOME

NC031015 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 3 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, June 3 (AFP)--The home of the head of the militant Islamic, Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, Khalkhali, was attacked last night, the liberal Tehran BAMDAD daily reported here today. The ayatollah was not at home at the time.

The report said that guards at the ayatollah's home in the holy city of Qom south of the capital hit back at the attackers, who fled in the darkness after spraying the building with machinegun fire.

It was the second time in 24 hours that the home of a senior religious figure living in Qom had been attacked.

On Friday five people attacked the residence of Ayatollah Mohammad Montazeri, another close aide of Iran's Shi'ite Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

Press reports today said one of these attackers had been arrested. Ayatollah Montazeri was in his house during Friday's attack, but Ayatollah Khalkhali was visiting south Iran when his home was fired on.

INA: SOCIALIST PARTY COMPLAINS ABOUT HARASSMENT

JN030938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0904 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 3 June--The Socialist Labor Party has denounced the arrest of nine of its members in the city of Ahvaz and called for their release.

A statement released by the party's Central Committee and published in Tehran today says that the members and supporters of the party have been frequently harassed in the south of the country, and that the fate of those arrested is unknown and their lives are in danger.

The statement says that these actions against the party have accompanied the events in Khorramshahr and the attacks on the Arab people. The statement says that party members and supporters have been beaten up and insulted, despite the fact that the party is legally allowed to operate and its thoughts and principles are openly declared to the public.

The statement calls for the punishment of those responsible for these practices, exposing their plans, and putting an end to such illegal behavior.

TEHRAN: NEWSPAPERS TO ENJOY 'COMPLETE FREEDOM'

LD021632 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of National Guidance has said that the bill on the press will be released during the next few days for the information of the public. The minister said that according to the bill, newspapers will enjoy complete freedom and the Ministry of National Guidance will not have the right to prevent the publication of any newspaper.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON KHORRAMSHAHR CLASHES

INA: Arabs Demand Madani Trial

JN020923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 2 June--The Iranian paper BAMDAD reports today that scores of wounded Iranian Arabs are being treated in their own homes out of fear of arrest. The paper says that the condition of these people, who live in the Kut Sheykh area, is bad due to the lack of doctors and drugs and the fact that they are also hiding the bodies of their colleagues.

It has been reported that some 200 people were killed and 600 others were wounded in the Khorramshahr clashes during the past 3 days. In a statement published today, Iranian Arabs made 12 demands; mainly, the dismissal and trial of Vice Admiral Ahmad Madani, the governor of Khuzestan, and the identification and trial of those who killed Arab citizens and opened fire on the house of Ayatollah Mohammad Taher Khaqani. The statement calls on the government to assume its responsibilities toward the families of the martyrs, to retrieve the arms distributed last Tuesday and to reject all anti-Arab reports broadcast on radio and television concerning the incidents.

The statement also says that Ayatollah Khaqani is the sole religious authority in Ahvaz and that the other men of religion must define their position on the incidents which took place. The statement asserts that the Arabs are concerned about national unity and that the government must also show equal concern by preventing any divisive acts.

Punishment of 'Plotters' Urged

LD021635 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in an announcement on the recent events in Khuzestan, has said that the Revolutionary Guards and the revolutionary prosecutor of Khuzestan have been asked to suppress those who are plotting against the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation and have them punished.

Tehran Reports Casualty Figures

LD021714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Following the tragic events in Khorramshahr, our correspondent in Abadan had a telephone interview with the managing director of the Red Lion and Sun Society in Khorramshahr. We now draw your attention to this interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Dr Bahman, as the managing director of the Red Lion and Sun Society of Khorramshahr, could you please tell us what the total number of casualties was in the recent incidents in Khorramshahr?

[Answer] Since the beginning of the incidents on 30 May until today, 191 people have been wounded. These people have been confined to bed in Mosaddeq, Mehr, Shahidi and (Arya) and they are also in naval hospitals. During the same period a total of 37 have also been killed. [end recording]

Attack on Police Department

LD021740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] In an interview with our correspondent in Abadan today, the superviser of the Khorramshahr Police Department described a tragic incident there and noted the devotion of the Revolutionary Guards in crushing the instigators. He said: [begin recording]

Once the clashes began in the police department, we sought the assistance of the Revolutionary Guards and our commando brothers who had come to the region to maintain its security. We asked them to send help to the police department. The point is that the police department, having really cooperated with all classes of people after the revolution, did not expect this attack. Actually, I was the first elected (?commander) chosen by the people.

Consequently, considering our extremely good relations with all the Arab and Persian inhabitants, we did not really expect to see the police department coming under such a heavy attack. As you see, many parts of the building have been damaged by the shooting; moreover, incendiary devices and molotov cocktails caused extensive fires throughout the department. Fortunately, thanks to strong resistance by our brothers and relief measures by Revolutionary Guards and the commandos, our problems were solved. The situation is now fairly calm and is returning to normal. [end recording]

Situation Under Control 3 June

LD031736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In the course of a telephone contact, the governor of Khorramshahr has said that the Guardians of the Revolution are in full control of Khorramshahr and that there is no need for assistance from other compatriots. The governor of Khorramshahr said that there is no danger threatening the region and that borders are under the control of the proper officials. According to the latest report, so far 37 people have been killed in Khorramshahr and 191 wounded. Members of the cultural association of the Muslim military revolutionaries and the headquarters for the security of Khorramshahr's congregational mosque, while handing over their arms, have expressed their support for the basic scheme for effecting general disarmament.

State of Emergency Lifted

LD040714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Governorate of Khorramshahr lifting the state of emergency which was in force in that city:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In order to provide for the convenience and the well-being of the respected residents of Khorramshahr, to facilitate the resumption of operations by the public and private sectors, and considering the fact that responsible groups are investigating the upheavals of the past few days and are studying and considering the situation in order to find a solution for these disturbances, the state of emergency is hereby lifted from the district of Khorramshahr as of 1000 this morning.

[illegible]ore, we expect all our brothers and responsible people to go back to work with a revolutionary effort in order to compensate for the stagnation of the past few days. Brother members of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards will remain responsible for maintaining the security of the city and its surrounding areas and we expect them to be extra careful from 2100 to 0500.

Tehran Criticizes Baghdad Radio

JN021934 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Once again imperialism and its agents in Khorramshahr have revealed their blind hatred of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Recent events have revealed a diabolical scheme that is hostile to the Muslim Iranian people everywhere.

The implementation of this scheme began at Sanandaj and continued at Gonbad-e Kavus and Naqadeh. Will Khorramshahr be the end of the journey?

This time the plot has proceeded from a premise on which imperialism has long wagered. They wanted to provoke a war among the members of the same family, who are linked by the closest of ties.

The events of Khorramshahr began with a national decision that was demanded by the masses. The people, Arabs and Persians, wanted control over the arms that have been stockpiled by a certain group, in order to put an end to the state of instability--a state created by the possession of arms by some people, who obtained them either through smuggling across the borders or from the centers [marakiz] following the fall of the former regime.

The decision met with positive response from the people, or from many groups, which came and voluntarily handed over their weapons. Some elements, however, who are enemies of Islam and enemies of the people--Arabs and Persians--who have ties with imperialist circles, who were unable to see the new era and whom imperialism used as lackeys to implement its plots--these elements have taken a line opposed to progress and Islam, despite masquerading under false guises in order to win the field. It is they who have kindled the disturbances, with support from abroad and with the backing of some naive elements. They called for disobeying the decision on disarming. Their hordes took to the streets creating disorders and exploiting the revolution's tolerance.

As their primary aim was to disturb law and order and to endanger citizens' lives, the Revolutionary Guards were lying in wait for them and taught them a lesson.

The events of the Islamic revolution in Iran have bewildered imperialism. Imperialism began to exploit any available opportunity to incite and to provoke, in order to weaken the Islamic revolution and the central government. Thus in Khuzestan, for instance, whenever imperialism wanted to incite, it provocatively raised the question of the independence of Khuzestan, under the pretext of calling it Arabistan.

This is borne out by the commentary by Baghdad Radio.

Listen carefully to the inciting and provocative manner in which Baghdad Radio reports events in Khorramshahr. Baghdad Radio says: The Iranian Government dispatches large forces to reinforce military forces in the city. Shaykh Taher Al Shobeyr Khaqani, the religious authority of Iranian Arabs, places responsibility for the tragic events on the government forces under the command of Madani, the governor general of Arabistan--note the word used instead of Khuzestan.

As to the Bagdad Voice of the Masses, it says in its newscast: Vice Admiral Madani, commander of the navy and governor general of Arabistan (instead of Khuzestan) threatened that if the [word indistinct] centers are not evacuated he will resort to the use of force.

Perhaps the matter is now clear and is in no need of further clarification. It is natural that the enemies of the revolution and Islam, together with the agents of the defunct regime, should change their garb and pretend to be leftists. It is also natural that a number of people who sow sedition and who pretend to be leftists should cooperate with them. This is due to the following reasons:

1. They can only carry out their activities in tribal areas or in areas inhabited by minorities;
2. So that they can move from one place to another. After kindling the fire in one area, they flee when they see the forces of the revolution and take refuge in another area. It is the innocent people who are killed or wounded.

The revolution is well aware that by their provocations and incitement they will not succeed in bringing about the secession of a single inch of our country--they will only shed blood and provoke disorder and disturbances, which will be immediately put down.

Now, calm has returned to Khorramshar. The counterrevolutionaries have left the stage. We have to wait until they show themselves in another place. The question is: Where will this other place be? Until what time will the provocations continue? Baluchistan, Azerbaijan, or Kurdistan and Gonbad-e Kavus once again? It could be any one of these places. But these provocations are met by the people's primary support--faith in the revolution; a faith which, if coupled by vigilance and caution, will crush all conspiracies.

Serious efforts to increase general awareness--especially among the tribes and minorities in our homeland, whom the former regime tried to keep ignorant--and the adoption of speedy measures to achieve their economic needs and to free them from social injustice provide a certain guarantee of the victory and progress of our revolution.

Governor General Madani Comments

LD011806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vice Admiral Dr Ahmad Madani, the commander of the navy and governor general of Khuzestan, has given an interview to our correspondent on the situation in the province. Commenting on the present situation in Khuzestan, the governor general said:

I paid a visit to Khorramshahr yesterday; the area seems to be calmer than in previous days. The city has become almost normal. As for the attempts being made by colonial agents, the nature of such attempts are quite clear to the Iranian people, especially to our Khuzestani brothers and sisters. Last night, sporadic disturbances occurred in Ahvaz. The same infamous elements, some of whom are wearing leftist masks, have gathered around them a number of people who are not familiar with the situation and have resorted to destructions. These acts have angered the people and as a result, these elements have fled.

Vice Admiral Madani, commenting on some agency reports to the effect that the armed forces, backed by heavy weapons, have taken positions in Khorramshahr and that a delegation has arrived from Tehran to hold negotiations in Khuzestan, said: I do not know where these foreign agencies received their information; nor am I certain about their sincerity in reflecting the events.

He said: There has never been a question of confrontation between the Arabs and the Persians; it is only a question of revolutionary people taking position against the real saboteurs who have risen against the Islamic revolution and the people. These people are the mercentaries of colonialism and the infamous counterrevolutionaries. I declare to every Iranian throughout the country that there is no question of Arabs rising against the Persians or vice versa.

Commenting on a report regarding the arrival of the army in Khorramshahr and the use of heavy weapons, Vice Admiral Madani said: There is no truth to these reports; the only thing is that a number of Revolutionary Guards and a handful of gendarmes have been stationed in Khorramsharh and Abadan in order to reestablish order. As for the garrisons in the region, they are operating normally.

The governor general of Khuzestan said: The 3-day incidents claimed 18 dead and around 40 wounded on both sides. Referring to demonstrations staged against him and leaflets distributed both inside and outside Iran, he said: I have an objective and a path which I shall pursue; I shall go forward without any fear and quite decisively. I shall fight to the best of my ability against any counterrevolutionary action or anyone taking any action against the Iranian nation.

The latest report dispatch by PARS says that the Security Council of Khorramshahr met this afternoon in order to reassess the situation in Khorramshahr. According to a report, following repeated threats to damage the telecommunication system in Khorramshahr, a number of Revolutionary Guards and local people have voluntarily positioned themselves in the telecommunication building and have taken over its security.

This afternoon, the situation in Khorramshahr was relatively clam, with only sporadic shooting being heard.

Abadan Muslim Arabs Comment

LD011132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, the following announcement has been issued today by the Muslim Arab tribes of Abadan: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. God has said in his mighty book: Hold firmly to the rope of God and do not be divided.

We, the Muslim Arab tribes of Abadan are deeply sorrowful at what has happened in Khorramshahr because what has happened there is exactly what imperialism desires. The people who planned these events want to incite nationalistic conflicts in this beloved country, the country which, thanks to God's grace, has come under the government of Islam and the rule of the Koran.

We, the Arab tribes of Khuzestan, have frequently reminded the children of the Arab nation about the widespread and extensive effects and painful consequences of these nationalistic differences and conflicts and, once again, after these events, we repeat the few following points: We believe in the proper rights of the Muslim Arab nation in this region, but we believe that these rights will be fulfilled under the Islamic Republic. The demanding of these proper rights should be done in a correct and Islamic way. You should know that we are in contact with the responsible officials concerning this matter. The responsible officials acknowledge these rights and, of course, after the consolidation of the political situation, these rights will be granted.

We condemn the traitorous opportunistic people who want to break up our ranks and destroy our Islamic unity through the expression of nationalistic prejudices between the Arab and Persian brothers and cause ill-feeling and animosity. We demand that the responsible officials arrest and try these people whether they are Arabs or Persians. We demand that our Islamic government try to restore peace and security to this region so that the people can, as soon as possible, return to their daily lives. We also ask the Muslim brothers to remain peaceful and shun differences because we are a Muslim nation which has now hoisted the banner of Islam.

We want to present Islam to the world in this light. The eyes of all the Muslims of the world are now turned toward us. It is not correct to once again return to the period of ignorance and conflict. May God's peace and benediction be upon you. The Muslim Arab tribes of Abadan.

INA Reports Khaqani Comments

JN021048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 2 June--Ayatollah Khaqani, Arab religious authority in Ahvaz, has held the Iranian Government responsible for the events which took place in Khorramshahr 3 days ago. Several Arab citizens fell victims as a result of these events.

In a press conference yesterday, Khaqani said that Vice Admiral Madani, the commander of the navy and governor general of Khuzestan, is responsible for the three incidents involving his house. He added that warplanes and helicopters strafed five villages last Wednesday and Thursday. He said that the government is punishing the people because they are Arabs. The Arabs, he added, are demanding their legitimate rights, such as the use of their language.

Khaqani said that the Arab citizens had asked him to declare a jihad as self-defense. He, however, turned down their request because this would aggravate matters.

Prosecutor General Makes Statement

JN021950 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The prosecutor general of the Iranian Islamic revolution issued a statement during his visit to the Islamic Revolutionary Courts in the Province of Khuzestan.

The statement calls on the inhabitants of Khuzestan to exercise self-restraint, to show a spirit of amity and peace and to adhere to Islamic unity and not to allow counter-revolutionary elements to harm the peace and security of the Islamic society.

The prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution asked the Revolutionary Guards and revolutionary courts in Khuzestan to crush and punish the people who hatch plots against the Islamic revolution and the Muslim Iranian people, and to hand them over to the Islamic revolutionary courts so that they receive the reward decreed by Almighty God.

The prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution stressed that this plot will be crushed in its cradle and that the people who demolished the tyrannical and oppressive system of the hated dynasty will never sacrifice their independence and freedom for the sake of foreigners' expectations.

TEHRAN REPORTS ARMED ATTACK ON ABADAN DISTRICTS

LD020954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At 2300 yesterday a number of unidentified individuals in vehicles attacked several areas in the city of Abadan and fled and quickly disappeared after shooting at Revolutionary Guards. Among the targets of the unsuccessful attacks by the unidentified persons were the telecommunications building, the headquarters of the Muslim tribes, the military police department, the navy headquarters and some houses in Jamshidabad and several other districts in the town. In each case, the attackers encountered the vigilant resistance of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards at the aforementioned locations, and after some rifle and machinegun fire they retreated, but continued to fire while escaping in their cars.

An official of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards headquarters in Abadan told our reporter that the aim of the attackers who escaped after firing several shots in each location was not to occupy any particular location, but to cause fear and panic among the people of Abadan. He also said that the attacks and return fire by the Revolutionary Guards did not cause any casualties except for one guard who was slightly wounded.

TEHRAN NOTES 'ANTIREVOLUTIONARY' ACTS IN AHVAZ

LD011103 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, last night a group of seditionists indulged in antirevolutionary activities in Ahvaz and created a disturbance. These groups broke windows in a number of cars and attacked a gas station. In this armed attack shots were fired toward the gas station and subsequently the station, which is located in Amariyeh opposite the office of education, was destroyed. Last night a large number of young people in Ahvaz contacted the imam's committee in Ahvaz and expressed their readiness to counteract all the antirevolutionary actions. These same youths spent the night guarding the city of Ahvaz.

ARDABIL NATIONAL GUARD BUILDING ATTACKED

LD011732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Ardabil, at midnight last night the Ardabil National Guard building was fired upon by a number of unidentified individuals from a distance of 200 meters. The Revolutionary Guards and guerrillas being always alert, arrived on the scene after hearing of the shooting and responded to the attack. Taking advantage of the darkness, the attackers escaped. During the clash one of the national guard members was shot in the leg and was immediately taken to the Red Lion and Sun Society hospital in Ardabil.

Fortunately, the incident did not claim any life. The city is completely normal and is under the surveillance of the Revolutionary Guards and the city's security forces.

TEHRAN REPORTS FURTHER ON SENTENCING, EXECUTIONS

Tabriz Court Orders Executions

LD011228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the verdict of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tabriz, three lackeys of the hated Pahlavi regime were executed this morning. According to our correspondent's report from Tabriz, the Tabriz Islamic Revolutionary Court completed its investigation of the files of five people accused of killing and injuring people and after hours of deliberation issued the following verdicts:

Habib Kheyrkhah, known as (?Batmanqlij), warrant officer, junior grade, of the police station in Tabriz was found guilty of killing the innocent people of this city, specifically, on (?18) February 1977 and 30 December 1978, and also of torture; causing injury; raping those who were arrested; participation in the arrest of the Muslim fighters; the creation of fear and terror among the people; and the suppression of their demonstrations. He was declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth and was sentenced to death.

Col (?Mansur) Najahinezhad, the former head of police in Tabriz, was found guilty of killing innocent people of Tabriz in street demonstrations, specifically, on 18 February 1978 and of torture and injuring the Muslim people. He was declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God and God's Prophet and the representative of the imam and was sentenced to death.

Maj Mohammad Bondar, the former head of police station No 2 of Tabriz, was found guilty of participating in the killing of the inhabitants of this city; torturing and causing injury to the freedom fighters and the revolutionaries; directing and commanding the unit which took part in the torture; and causing injury to the people. He was declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth and was sentenced to death.

Col Seyyed Hassan (?Afzali), commander of the 701st battalion of the military government of Tabriz and the surrounding areas, was found guilty of torturing those who were arrested; preventing demonstrations of the national Islamic movement; beating and cursing of Muslims including young children; and actively participating in the suppression of the strugglers and the Islamic Movement. He was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and expulsion from the military.

Maj Mohammad Husayn Dehsaziyan, the former commander of the university guard in the University of Tabriz and a police officer of the Khorramabad police station, was found guilty of beating and causing injury to university students; suppressing the student movements; attacking student dormitories of the University of Tabriz; and torturing and causing injury to those who were arrested in Khorramabad. He was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

According to our correspondent's report, the verdict of the Islamic Revolutionary Court in Tabriz concerning the execution of three lackeys of the Pahlavi regime was carried out 1 hour after the verdict was issued, at 0630. According to verdict of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tabriz, necessary allowances will be paid to the families of the executed individuals and those who were given jail sentences.

Masshad Court Sentences Collaborators

LD011350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to the verdict of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Mashhad, one of the lackeys of the hated Pahlavi regime was executed this morning. According to the report of our Mashhad correspondent, the Islamic Revolutionary Court, after investigating the files of three alleged lackeys of the former regime, issued the following verdicts:

Warrant officer, JG Mohammad Kazem Rez'i was found guilty of creating fear and terror among the people and shooting at Muslims on 31 August 1978 and the deliberate killing of the martyred Engineer Mehdizadeh. He was sentenced to death and since he could not obtain a pardon from the martyr's parents, the Mashhad Islamic revolutionary court's verdict was carried out at 0400 GMT.

Also, according to the court's verdict, Kazem Nakhjavanpur, pretending to be a clergyman, was found guilty of continuous cooperation with SAVAK and was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and defrocking, the confiscation of his land and the return of 500,000 rials which he had received from the municipality budget.

According to the verdict of this court, Engineer Khalil Javid was also found guilty of cooperating with SAVAK and was sentenced to 3 years' forced labor in Zabol without receiving benefits.

Tabriz Court Issues Verdicts

LD020936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the verdict of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tabriz, Maj Maqsud Haqshenas, the person primarily responsible for the bloody events of 18 February 1978 in Tabriz, was executed this morning. The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tabriz started an investigation of the files of two agents of the oppressive Pahlavi regime, Maj Maqsud Haqshenas, head of police stations No 1 and 6 in Tabriz, and Ja'far Rastgar, head of the SAVAK investigation department in Tabriz. After 11 hours' investigation and deliberation, the court announced the following verdicts:

Maj Maqsud Haqshenas, former head of police stations No 1 and 6 in Tabriz, whose most recent post was deputy director of the police station in Yusefabad in Tehran, was found guilty of killing and slaughtering innocent Muslim inhabitants of Tabriz on 18 February 1978 and issuing orders for the general massacre of the people on the afternoon of 18 February, and also of the torture and injury of those who were arrested. He was declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth and was sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out at 0600.

The verdict of Ja'far Rastgar, the head of the SAVAK investigation department in Tabriz, will be given at a later date so that the file of the accused can be further studied and investigated in Reza'iyeh, and so that additional witnesses can be heard.

Ahvaz Court Announces Executions

LD020910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to the Ahvaz Voice and Profile of the Islamic Revolution radio and television correspondent of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Ahvaz and Masjed Soleyman, after 10 hours of investigation and deliberation, issued its revolutionary verdicts concerning eight lackeys of the hated Pahlavi regime. According to these verdicts, Maj Gen Gholam Hoseyn Shams Tabrizi, Brig Gen Hooshmand Hamadani, Brig Gen Gholam Hoseyn Ala'i, Col Mehdi Moqaddam Hoseyni, Col Hoseyn Tabe'i, Col Davud Saremi, CWO Naveh Eftekhari and warrant officer, JG Allahverdi Ya'qubi were found guilty of the following: killing innocent and unarmed people; giving direct orders for shootings which led to some deaths; chasing and injuring some innocent people; beating people; suppressing the truth-seeking demonstrations of the Muslim inhabitants of Khuzestan; denying the people's natural and religious freedoms; sowing corruption on earth; and waging war against God and God's Prophet and the lord of the age, the hidden imam. They were all sentenced to death. The executions of all the aforementioned except Brig Gen Gholam Hoseyn Ala'i were carried out at 0545. Brig Gen Gholan Hoseyn Ala'i, who committed crimes in Masjed Soleyman, was sent to that city for execution.

TEHRAN: 'REVOLUTIONARY RESULTS' POSSIBLE FROM LONDON OIL TALKS

LD032320 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The afternoon paper KEYHAN reports that a consortium of international oil companies which formerly marketed Iranian oil will meet with the National Iranian Oil Company, [NIOC] in London this week to settle their differences.

During the former regime's rule, which was in power with the help of British and U.S. imperialism, Iran's oil belonged to other nations. During the victory of the revolution it became clear that the consortium was plundering Iran's oil. None of the consortium members now have any right to exist in our country. They should pay damages for past violations.

British Petroleum received large sums of money when Iranian oil fields were nationalized, and other companies have announced that joint ventures with Iran have been terminated. Therefore, this consortium is indebted to Iran not only as monopolist, but also as a contract partner. Now that the NIOC delegation is going to London for final talks, Iranians may expect revolutionary results.

PAKISTAN

SPOKESMAN IN PESHAWAR EXPLAINS AFGHAN REFUGEE SITUATION

BK011055 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Pakistan Government has so far spent 40 million rupees on the maintenance of Afghan refugees who have been given sanctuary in this country on grounds of humanitarianism and Islamic brotherhood. According to a government spokesman in Peshawar, so far 55,000 Afghans have sought refuge in Pakistan and they have been lodged in three camps set up in Chitral, Warsak and near Tarbela. Others are being lodged in 1,500 tents, schools and hospital buildings. Also, a large number of refugees have been living with their relatives.

The spokesman said it was almost impossible to check the influx of Afghan refugees because of the peculiar and difficult terrain all along the 1,000-mile border with Afghanistan. The spokesman said the refugees started crossing into Pakistan in April last year when trouble began in the Nuristan area. The Afghan interior minister, who belonged to this area, was killed along with Sardar Daud and the trouble started like a rash so that 16 of Afghanistan's 27 provinces were now affected.

The spokesman categorically stated that there was no question of Afghan refugees being trained in Pakistan. He further drew attention to the two-member UN team that recently visited the Afghan refugees in Pakistan and stated that they had not found any training camp for these refugees. The team that represented the UN Commission for Refugees had also expressed satisfaction with the arrangements made for maintenance of the refugees.

AFGHAN REFUGEE LEADERS VOW TO OVERTHROW AFGHAN 'CLIQUE'

BK020923 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Afghan refugees from the Nuristan area of Afghanistan provided shelter in Chitral have vowed that the struggle launched by them against the present oppressive Afghan Government will continue until the tyrannical rulers are overthrown and Afghanistan again becomes an Islamic state. This was stated on behalf of the Afghan refugees by their leaders--two former members of the Afghan Parliament, lawyer (Mohammad Kabir) and lawyer (Mohammad Jan), and former officials of the Afghan Education Ministry, Mr (Abdus Sabur Tauhibi) and Mr (Shah Wali), while talking to newsmen.

They stated that they have been forced to take up arms against the un-Islamic and immoral measures of the robber and cruel Afghan clique. They said the clique's atrocities can be seen in its use of aircraft and tanks to completely wipe out 25 villages, killing and injuring many women and children.

They contradicted the continuing allegations that they are being provided military training by Pakistan. They said the whole Afghan nation has risen up against the present ruling clique, which exposes their claims. They said they are now involved in a life and death struggle and, God willing, will succeed in overthrowing the tyrannical and oppressive ruling clique in Afghanistan. They thanked the Pakistan people and government for their generous hospitality in looking after them and urged the world fraternity to extend large-scale assistance, as Pakistan cannot control this gigantic and growing problem using its own limited resources.

A Radio Pakistan representative says about 5,200 refugees from Nuristan, about half of whom are children, have been provided shelter in different parts of Chitral district. These refugees are being provided rations, medical aid and other facilities. After visiting several refugee camps in the frontier province, the Radio Pakistan representative says the flow of Afghan refugees, including sick and wounded, into Pakistan continues. Those registered in the province exceed over 55,000. A large portion of these people live with their relatives, friends and others, as they belong to the same tribe and reside on both sides of the border.

SPOKESMAN REITERATES GOOD WILL TOWARD AFGHANISTAN, USSR

BK031810 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan has reiterated its friendship and good will toward Afghanistan and declared that it considers the change of the regime and situation there as strictly an internal affair of the Afghan people. Pakistan has also reiterated that it has been persistently seeking the improvement of its relations with the Soviet Union and sincerely desires to dispel any doubt or misgiving that may exist in the mind of the Soviet Government in regard to its policy of promoting good neighborliness and friendship with Afghanistan.

The reiterations were made by a spokesman of the Foreign Office in Islamabad this evening. He was commenting on a TASS commentary broadcast by Moscow Radio on Friday accusing Pakistan of interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. He expressed disappointment that such unjustified allegations are being made in spite of Pakistan's repeated refutations in the past.

Referring to the commentary alleging that Pakistan's territory is being used for training of saboteurs with the intention of sending them into Afghanistan, the spokesman pointed out that the Afghan refugees had crossed into Pakistan due to causes which were exclusively internal to Afghanistan. It was entirely due to the disturbed situation in Afghanistan that nearly 100,000 refugees have crossed into Pakistan so far. A large number of them have got refuge in the border areas of Pakistan with kindred tribes. They have been accorded the right of asylum out of purely humanitarian consideration by the Pakistan Government. Strict conditions restricting their movements and prohibiting them from any political activity have been imposed on them.

The spokesman said Pakistan desires nothing more than an end to this influx and hoped that the return of normalcy in Afghanistan would enable them to return to their home. He reiterated categorically that no agencies or authorities of the Pakistan Government are imparting military training to Afghan refugees anywhere in Pakistan. The cases mentioned in an earlier PRAVDA article of 23 May as centers of such training are open cantonments of the Pakistan Army. No Afghan dissidents are being trained at these cantonments. The spokesman said the Afghan refugees who have not sought shelter with their tribal kinsmen have been accommodated in government-organized refugee camps. These locations were recently visited by the representatives of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. The visit testifies to the fact that they are purely refugee camps.

Referring to the allegation that Pakistan's territory is being used by outside powers, the spokesman characterized them as equally baseless. Pakistan as a self-respecting sovereign country would never lend its territory to be used by any foreign element as a base for hostile activities against neighboring states.

The Foreign Office spokesman dismissed as totally misconceived and preposterous the apprehension of the Pakistan Army's alleged plan to conduct a lightning raid into Afghanistan. He categorically stated that Pakistan has no military plan whatsoever against Afghanistan, nor does it wish to exploit the internal turbulant situation in Afghanistan.

Reiterating Pakistan's friendship and good will toward Afghanistan, the spokesman said this was quite clearly borne out by the fact that no movement of Pakistan's Army has taken place. Pakistan's borders with Afghanistan continued to be manned by the border security force, as has been the practice since the independence of Pakistan.

The spokesman said that Pakistan had consistently followed a policy of restraint and patience toward Afghanistan. Although there had been 45 air violations in the last 1 year and three incidents of shelling of Pakistan's territory, Pakistan had refrained from retaliation in the expectation that its neighbor would, in wisdom, opt for a policy of nonbelligerency. It was therefore astonishing that the commentary should accuse Pakistan of virtual aggression. The facts quite clearly refute this gratuitous allegation.

The spokesman pointed out that the Pakistan Government has given practical proof of desire for friendship and amity with Afghanistan by repeated high-level visits, beginning with the visit of the president of Pakistan in September last. Since then there have been two visits at ministerial level. Pakistan Government would welcome a dialog with the Afghan leadership at any level in order to dispel the misunderstanding and overcome differences in regard to the refugee issue.

The spokesman said the five principles of peaceful coexistence, including strict adherence to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs and nonaggression, provided a solid base for strengthening the stability and security of the region as well as for the restoration of normal relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Answering a question, the spokesman said continuing dialog was going on between Pakistan and the Soviet Union on the situation in Afghanistan and with regard to the problem of the influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan. The latest contact, he said, was made last night and the dialog was a brief one.

Replying to a question about the level at which the dialog was going on, the spokesman said: at a very high level.

Asked to state the precise nature of the dialog, he said they were discussing the ways to restore goodneighborly relations with Afghanistan.

In reply to another question, the said that on the occasion of the visit of the Afghan commerce minister, the two sides discussed the question of relations between the two countries. However, this question did not come up during the visit of the Pakistan special envoy to Kabul. The visit was in connection with Pakistan's application for entry into the nonalined movement.

Asked if any mediation efforts are afoot, the spokesman said all the possibilities of course should be fully explored and exhausted before the question of third party mediation would arise.

Replying to another question, he said Pakistan had looked deeply into all the allegations that had been made and today's statement in [word indistinct] findings.

The spokesman told another questioner that the fact that Soviet specialists are in Afghanistan is well known to everyone.

Asked about the propaganda being made by both sides, the spokesman said the two countries should enter into a dialog in regard to cessation of propaganda and similar other causes. He told a questioner that he did not have any communications with the American officials on the question of our stand regarding Afghanistan.

PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

BK010451 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Jun 79 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that like good old friends, Pakistan and the United States will sooner or later further strengthen their friendly relations. He was speaking at a reception held at the American Embassy in Islamabad last night to celebrate the 203d anniversary of American independence [as heard]. The president said that since its inception Pakistan has been proud of its good relations with the United States. But like old friends, differences do occasionally arise, which is a matter for concern. However, he said he is confident that small matters and frictions among friends cannot come in the way of better relations between them. Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq then offered his good wishes and goodwill for President Carter, the American people and the growing friendship and relations between the people of Pakistan and the United States.

The American charge d'affaires, Mr Peter D. Constable, said the close and friendly relations between the United States and Pakistan is an established fact and no difference of any sort between the two countries can ignore this fact. He said Pakistan is interested in promoting peaceful relations with its neighboring countries on the basis of independence, national sovereignty and regional security, and the United States supports its aspirations and will be associated in such efforts.

KARACHI UNIVERSITY CLOSED FOLLOWING STUDENT CLASHES

BK030340 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Sind government, in a press note issued in Karachi last night, says students who occupied the offices of the vice chancellor and registrar of the Karachi University vacated the offices yesterday.

The press note also says that a clash took place between two rival groups, resulting in slight injuries to a student. In another incident the leader of a rival group was attacked and injured. He has been admitted to hospital and it is understood his condition is satisfactory.

In the light of these incidents, the vice chancellor has decided to close the university for 3 days.

Delhi on Student Demonstrations

BK030855 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jun 79 BK

[Text] In Pakistan, there have been student demonstrations in the cities of Karachi, Rawalpindi, Faisalabad and Lahore. A number of students have been arrested and police used tear gas to disperse them. The students were shouting antigovernment slogans in violation of the martial law regulations.

Cabinet Discusses Student Unrest

BK031740 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The federal Cabinet, meeting in Rawalpindi today under the chairmanship of the chief martial law administrator, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, reviewed both the external and internal situation. The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Aqha Shahi, gave a review of foreign relations in the context of recent developments in the region as well as the international scene. The Cabinet reaffirmed that Pakistan would (?persevere) in a positive policy of friendship with her neighbors.

While reviewing the internal situation, the Cabinet took note of the students' unrest in some educational institutions in the country. It said that certain elements are trying to disturb peace in the educational institutions in order to manipulate their [word indistinct]. The Cabinet made it clear as the students had already lost a lot of their valuable time, the government is determined to insure complete peace and calm in the educational institutions so that the students can pursue their studies without interruption and interference. The Cabinet instructed the provincial governments to deal firmly with [word indistinct] element which tries to create unrest in the educational institutions.

The Cabinet approved the reorganization of the national highways [words indistinct] economize on expenditure and improve its performance.

Student Arrests

BK031742 Hong Kong AFP in English 1705 GMT 3 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 3 June (AFP)--Several students were arrested following a clash between police and demonstrating students on the third consecutive day of campus trouble here today.

Boycotting their classes, the local college students demonstrated in defiance of martial law orders and damaged private and public vehicles and erected baricades to stop traffic.

Police used tear gas and batons to disperse the rock-throwing students, who raised slogans in support of their demands for postponement of their examinations and release of arrested students.

Student unrest is continuing in other parts of the province, including Sind, where Karachi University was ordered closed yesterday for three days following an armed attack on its union president; in Lahore, Punjab University, and college students today demonstrated in the capital city and an unspecified number of people were injured during a two-hour clash with police.

GOVERNMENT MAKES CHARGES AGAINST BHUTTO'S DAUGHTER

BK040825 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 4 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan's military government has begun proceedings against the daughter of the executed former prime minister, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, and the ex-army chief of staff for making objectionable speeches at Mr Bhutto's graveside.

Police sources said Miss Benazir Bhutto and retired General Tikkha Khan had also been charged with inciting people and violating a ban on making speeches in public places.